Advancing Your Phrasal Verbs

Book One

- Teacher's Resource Book
- 15 units
- Upper-Intermediate to Advanced





Anthony Hemmens

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ADVANCING YOUR PHRASAL VERBS - BOOK 1
Written by Anthony Hemmens
Illustrations and cover design by Miyako Nomoto

Contents

Introduction

Who is it for? ADVANCING YOUR PHRASAL VERBS BOOK 1 is a vocabulary resource book for teachers of teenage and adult learners at upper-intermediate and lower -advanced levels.

What does it include? ADVANCING YOUR PHRASAL VERBS BOOK 1 consists of 15 units with each unit presenting and practicing 10 phrasal verbs grouped according to topic. Topics covered in Book 1 are, beginnings and ends, body parts, clothes, crime, eating and drinking, education, health, houses, money, relationships, speaking, sport, telephones, weather and work. Grouping phrasal verbs by topic allows you, the teacher, to fit work on phrasal verbs easily into a wider scheme of study and course syllabus. It also aids students with learning as vocabulary is more effectively memorized when it is topic linked.

The phrasal verbs for each unit have been selected based on frequency and usefulness to the learner, both in terms of recognition and production.

What does each unit contain? Each unit follows exactly the same pattern of pages and exercises, promoting a familiarity with the materials which eases set up and instruction giving.

First page, **Part 1 – Definitions**. The two exercises in part 1 look at the meaning of each phrasal verb. The phrasal verbs are contextualized in sentence form to help students understand their meaning. The phrasal verbs are then matched to their definitions.

Second page, **Part 2 – Controlled Practice**. These three exercises provide controlled written practice of the phrasal verbs, helping students get a fuller understanding of each phrasal verb and how it is used, including collocation, synonyms and whether the phrasal verb can or can not be split with a direct object or an object pronoun. Completing these exercises also helps with memorization and ultimately successful learning. Practice exercises include – gap fill, sentence stem completion, multiple choice, error correction, sentence transformation.

Third page, **Part 3 – Discussion**. This provides an opportunity for students to use the phrasal verbs in freer speaking production and also a general opportunity for some extended discussion and speaking fluency practice.

Fourth page, **Part 4 – Pelmanism**. This provides additional speaking practice and a good review opportunity.

Fifth page – **Answers**. Answers to all the exercises in parts 1 and 2.

Teacher's Guide - Lesson Procedure

Lead-in - Write the unit topic on the board, e.g. 'health' / 'education' / 'relationships' etc, and elicit any comments or opinions. Encourage general class discussion, directing speaking with relevant questions to specific students when necessary.
Write 'phrasal verbs' on the board next to the topic heading. Elicit any phrasal verbs connected to the topic and write them on the board. Read out to the whole class the list of phrasal verbs in the box at the top of the first page. Ask students if they recognize any of the phrasal verbs and if they know their meanings.

Part 1 - Definitions. Tell students to underline the phrasal verbs in sentences 1 – 10 then match them to the correct definitions. Students work alone then compare answers in pairs. Conduct classroom feedback.

Part 2 - Controlled Practice. Tell students to complete the first exercise in part 2. Students work alone then compare answers in pairs. Conduct classroom feedback. Students complete exercises 2 and 3 alone then compare answers in pairs before classroom feedback. Alternatively set these exercises as homework and move on to the speaking work in part 3.

Part 3 - Speaking. Arrange students in pairs or small groups. Give each group one set of questions. Students discuss their answers to the questions. Encourage students to develop their discussions, giving extra information and asking additional questions.
Take notes of any errors and conduct an error correction session at the end during activity feedback.

Part 4 - Pelmanism. Arrange students in pairs or small groups. Give each group one set of pelmanism cards. Place the cards face down on the table. The first student turns over any two (or three) cards and tries to make a match. If the words do not make one of the phrasal verbs the cards are turned over again and the next student has a go. This continues until the cards match and make a phrasal verb. To 'claim' the cards the student must produce the phrasal verb in a meaningful sentence. Continue this process until all the cards have been matched. The winner is the student with the most cards.

Hint! This exercise only works when the backs of each card are dark and the students can not see through the paper and read the word on it. To blacken the backs of each card first make a photocopy of nothing with the lid of the photocopy machine open (be sure to look away when the copy is actually made), this will give you a sheet of black. Now make a double-sided photocopy using the black sheet and the pelmanism page.



Part 1 - Definitions

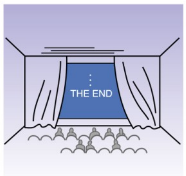
1. Underline the phrasal verbs in sentences 1-10, then match them to the definitions below.

finish off with	start back	end in	start up	start on
finish with	finish off	end up	stop out	stop off

1. The party ended in a fight and the police were called.
2. We've got so much housework to do. You can start on the washing while I clean the bath.
3. "Can I throw away this newspaper?" "No, I haven't finished with it yet."
4. On your way home could you stop off at the shops and get some milk?
5. I'm starting up my own business next month. I'm going to open a restaurant.
6. Oh, look at the time. I'd better start back, it's getting late.
7. Poor Mr. Stevens had been ill for sometime but it was the terribly cold winter that finally finished him off.
8. We'd planned to eat out but we ended up walking around town all evening looking for a decent restaurant.
9. "What time did Peter come home?" "He didn't. He stopped out all night."
10. It was a great meal. We finished off with brandy and cigars.

Definitions	Phrasal Verbs
a. to begin your return journey home	______________________
b. to have no further need for something	______________________
c. to make a short break in a journey	______________________
d. the final result / outcome	______________________
e. to have something at the end	______________________
f. to establish your own business	______________________
g. to destroy / kill / consume / complete	______________________
h. to begin a job / task	______________________
i. what you actually did despite earlier intentions	______________________
j. to stay out all night	______________________

Unit 1 - Starting Over



Beginnings and Ends

Part 2 - Practice

1. Complete the gaps in the sentences.

a. The holiday was a disaster, it rained constantly. We ________________ sat in front of the TV every day.

b. I'll __________________ at the supermarket on my way home. Is there anything we need?

c. I've come to return the drill you lent me. I've ___________________ it now, many thanks.

d. Thanks for a lovely evening, but we'd best be __________________ before it gets too late.

e. The football match ________________ a goalless draw.

f. It was a close thing but I finally __________________ the preparations with just ten minutes to spare.

g. To __________________ we had cheesecake and coffee.

h. Everything he touches turns to gold. He ___________________ a company two years ago and now he's a millionaire.

i. When I was younger I used to ___________________ all night but now I'm tucked up in bed by 10.

j. I never put things off, when I have a new job to do I ________________ it immediately.

2. Circle the correct choice in each sentence.

a. We didn't start back / start up 'til late so it was already dark by the time we arrived home.

b. The holiday was wonderful. We stopped off / finished off with two nights in Paris.

c. I've started up / started on the washing up so if you could clear the table that would be a great help.

d. Does anyone want this last piece of cake? Do you mind if I finish it off / finish with it?

e. Don't forget to stop off / end up at the bank on your way home tonight.

f. The demonstration ended in / finished off with a riot when demonstrators attacked the Embassy.

g. At first I thought it was going to be a disaster but everyone ended up / finished off with having a great time.

h. I've finished with / finished off with the bathroom so it's all yours now.

i. The party ended so late that we decided to stop out / stop off all night.

j. I'm starting on / starting up my own company next month, I've always wanted to be my own boss.

3. Rewrite each of the following sentences using one of the phrasal verbs from part 1.

a. The game got out of hand and resulted in tears.

b. Sue's parents weren't happy that she'd stayed out all night.

c. I'm such a bad cook that I burnt the dinner so eventually we had a take away pizza.

d. John went into the pub for a few pints on his way home from work.

e. The concert was fantastic. The last number they played was 'Rock Me Do'.

f. Philip loved the cake and no-one else seemed interested so he ate it all.

g. My husband's useless! I don't need him any more.

h. I'm too tired to do the ironing tonight. I'll do it first thing tomorrow morning.

i. I have a meeting with my bank manager today. I'm hoping to begin a business selling lingerie.

j. Do you fancy one for the road before you leave to walk home?



Part 3 - Speaking

Discuss your answers to the following questions with your partner.

- Would you like to start up your own company? What kind of business would it be?
- Do you make a start on new tasks immediately or do you put them off until the last minute?
- Have you ever finished with a girlfriend / boyfriend? How did you break the news to them?
- Do you try to recycle things when you've finished with them?
- When was the last time you planned a day that ended up completely differently?
- When was the last time you did something that ended in tears?
- Have you ever done something that ended in disaster? What was it?
- Do you plan to stop off anywhere on your way home this evening?
- Do you ever stop off for a drink after work?
- Have you ever stopped out all night? What did you do?
- Do you prefer to finish off a meal with cheese and biscuits or a dessert?
- How do you start every morning? What's the last thing you do every evening?
- Do you like starting new things? Do you like taking on new challenges and adventures?
- What do you do at the end of the week? How do you like to relax?

Part 4 - Pelmanism

finish	off	start	back
end	in	start	up
start	on	finish	with
end	up	stop	out
stop	off	finish	off
with			

Unit 1 - Answers

Part 1 - Exercise 1
1. end in
2. start on
3. finish with
4. stop off
5. start up
6. start back
7. finish off
8. end up
9. stop out
10. finish off with

Part 1 - Definitions
a. start back
b. finish with
c. stop off
d. end in
e. finish off with
f. start up
g. finish off
h. start on
i. end up
j. stop out

Part 2 - Exercise 1
a. ended up
b. stop off
c. finished with
d. starting back
e. ended in
f. finished off
g. finish off with
h. started up
i. stop out
j. start on

Part 2 - Exercise 2
a. start back
b. finished off with
c. started on
d. finish it off
e. stop off
f. ended in
g. ended up
h. finished with
i. stop out
j. starting up

Part 2 - Exercise 3
a. The game got out of hand and **ended in** tears.
b. Sue's parents weren't happy that she'd **stopped out** all night.
c. I'm such a bad cook that I burnt the dinner so **we ended up having** a take away pizza.
d. John **stopped off at the pub** for a few pints on his way home from work.
e. The concert was fantastic. They **finished off with** 'Rock Me Do'.
f. Philip loved the cake and no-one else seemed interested so he **finished it off**.
g. My husband's useless, **I've finished with** him.
h. I'm too tired to do the ironing tonight. I'll **make a start on** it first thing tomorrow morning.
i. I have a meeting with my bank manager today. I'm hoping to **start up** a business selling lingerie.
j. Do you fancy one for the road before you **start back** home?

Unit 2 - Fingers and Thumbs



Body Parts

Part 1 - Definitions

thumb through	back down	muscle in on	head off	eye up
knuckle down	face up to	hand down	palm off	back up

1. Underline the phrasal verbs in sentences 1-10, then match them to the definitions below.

1. We headed off any possible problems with good preparation and planning.
2. They eyed each other up all night before someone finally introduced them.
3. Would you stop trying to muscle in on my party. You'll have your own party when it's your birthday.
4. My grandmother handed down this recipe to my mother and she handed it down to me.
5. I thumbed through a magazine while I sat in the dentist's waiting room.
6. You think you can palm me off with any old excuse, but you're wrong. I want to know the truth.
7. The strikers backed down and returned to work once they realized their demands would not be met.
8. You're just going to have to face up to the fact that she has left you and isn't going to return.
9. The police didn't believe his alibi but it was backed up by everyone they asked.
10. You've done nothing all year. You'd better knuckle down to some series studying if you want to pass the exam.

Definitions	Phrasal Verbs
a. to turn the pages of a book or magazine to get a general idea of what's in it	______________________
b. to give or leave knowledge or possessions to someone younger than you	______________________
c. to prevent problems or disaster by taking pre-emptive action	______________________
d. to support someone by agreeing that what they say is true	______________________
e. to change your opinion or position due to pressure from other people	______________________
f. to look at someone with a particular interest or concern	______________________
g. to dismiss someone's questions with non-committal or untrue answers	______________________
h. to admit something unpleasant or painful to yourself	______________________
i. to get involved in something when it's not your business	______________________
j. to start working hard	______________________

Unit 2 - Fingers and Thumbs



Body Parts

Part 2 - Practice

1. Complete the gaps in the sentences.

a. He __________________ his opponents before the tournament and felt confident he could win.

b. I ________________ magazines just to look at the pictures, there's never anything interesting to read.

c. My teacher's so gullible. You can ________________ him _______________ with any excuse and he'll believe you.

d. The company tried to __________________ disaster by cutting costs but they still went bankrupt.

e. The ancient Ainu people had no written language. Their beliefs were __________________ by word of mouth.

f. The terrorists _________________ when the government refused to see them.

g. I wish she'd mind her own business and stop trying to ___________________ other people's lives.

h. Tell the teacher you did the homework but your dog ate it. I'll _________________ you ___________________ .

i. He's so reluctant to ________________ the truth but the problem won't go away by ignoring it.

j. Everyone had a good laugh in the office but ___________________ when the boss came back.

2. There is a problem with the phrasal verbs in the following sentences. Correct the mistakes.

a. He refuses to face to up the fact he's getting older and needs to start taking things easy.

b. You really should knuckle down for some serious work if you want to succeed.

c. My sister's really forceful. I always have to back out in an argument or she'd kill me.

d. I bought a magazine and thumbed it through while I waited.

e. He thought he could palm off her with lies but she was too smart for that.

f. I hope you'll back up me when I tell the children they can't stay up all night playing computer games.

g. Let's keep this deal secret for a while. I don't want Tom to try and muscle on in the situation.

h. The opposition looked formidable. He eyed up it carefully and decided to resign.

i. This watch was handed on to me by my grandfather just before he died.

j. All efforts to prevent the disaster failed. Authorities should have tried to head off it earlier.

3. Rewrite each of the following sentences using one of the phrasal verbs from part 1.

a. The government prevented disaster by mobilizing the army and distributing sandbags.

b. Don't try to fob me off with your lies and excuses.

c. If I call in sick today will you support my story if the boss phones?

d. Get your head down and do some hard studying before the exam and you'll be fine.

e. She looked him over suspiciously then ran away to call for help.

f. I was bored so I flicked through a magazine to kill time.

g. This heirloom's been in my family for generations. I'll pass it on to my grandchildren when the time comes.

h. When are you going to admit your responsibilities and start acting like a man?

i. If you want a peaceful life you'd better change your idea about this and let me have my own way.

j. There's no use trying to get involved in the deal. You're just too late. It's already signed, sealed and delivered.



Part 3 - Speaking

Discuss your answers to the following questions with your partner.

- Do you thumb through the magazines when you are waiting at the doctor's or dentist's?
- Do you find it easy to face up to the problems in your life?
- Who do you talk to when you want to get something off your chest?
- Who's the most gullible person you know? Is it easy to palm them off with silly answers?
- Do you think it's right to palm children off with poor answers?
- What's the most valuable thing an older person has ever handed down to you?
- When you're old what advice would you like to hand down to the next generation?
- Can you knuckle down to hard work when you have to or are you a steady worker?
- Have you ever eyed someone up at a party? How about on the bus or train?
- When you argue with people do you back down to keep the peace or do you stick to your guns?
- Who usually backs down first when there's an argument in your family?
- When you were a child did your brother or sister back you up when you lied to your parents?
- Is there anyone in your life who tries to muscle in on what you're doing?
- Have you ever headed off disaster with good planning and preparation?

Part 4 - Pelmanism

head	off	back	down
back	up	thumb	through
hand	down	knuckle	down
palm	off	eye	up
muscle	in	on	face
up	to		

Unit 2 - Answers

Part 1, Exercise 1
1. head off
2. eye up
3. muscle in on
4. hand down
5. thumb through
6. palm off
7. back down
8. face up to
9. back up
10. knuckle down

Part 1, Definitions
a. thumb through
b. hand down
c. head off
d. back up
e. back down
f. eye up
g. palm off
h. face up to
i. muscle in on
j. knuckle down

Part 2, Exercise 1
a. eyed up
b. thumb through
c. palm off
d. head off
e. handed down
f. backed down
g. muscle in on
h. back up
i. face up to
j. knuckled down

Part 2, Exercise 2
a. He refuses to face up to the fact he's getting older and needs to start taking things easy. *(incorrect order of particles)*
b. You really should knuckle down to some serious work if you want to succeed. *(incorrect dependent preposition)*
c. My sister's really forceful. I always have to back down in an argument or she'd kill me. *(incorrect particle – 'back out' means to cancel an agreement or arrangement after it has already been made)*
d. I bought a magazine and thumbed through it while I waited. *(prepositional verb – a pronoun object can not be put between the verb and particle)*
e. He thought he could palm her off with lies but she was too smart for that. *(transitive phrasal verb split with a pronoun object)*
f. I hope you'll back me up when I tell the children they can't stay up all night playing computer games. *(transitive phrasal verb split with a pronoun object)*
g. Let's keep this deal secret for a while. I don't want Tom to try and muscle in on the situation. *(incorrect order of particles)*
h. The opposition looked formidable. He eyed it up carefully and decided to resign. *(transitive phrasal verb split with a pronoun object)*
i. This watch was handed down to me by my grandfather just before he died. *(incorrect particle – 'hand on' means to give or leave something for another person to deal with, e.g. responsibility)*
j. All efforts to prevent the disaster failed. Authorities should have tried to head it off earlier. *(transitive phrasal verb split with a pronoun object)*

Part 2, Exercise 3
a. The government **headed off** disaster by mobilizing the army and distributing sandbags.
b. Don't try to **palm me off** with your lies and excuses.
c. If I call in sick today will you **back up** my story if the boss phones?
d. **Knuckle down** and do some hard studying before the exam and you'll be fine.
e. She **eyed him up** suspiciously then ran away to call for help.
f. I was bored so I **thumbed through** a magazine to kill time.
g. This heirloom's been in my family for generations. I'll **hand it down** to my grandchildren when the time comes.
h. When are you going to **face up to** your responsibilities and start acting like a man?
i. If you want a peaceful life you'd better **back down on** this and let me have my own way.
j. There's no use trying to **muscle in on** the deal. You're just too late. It's already signed, sealed and delivered.

Unit 3 - The Shirt on Your Back



Clothes

Part 1 - Definitions

squeeze into	wrap up	strip off	tuck in	roll up
throw on	cover up	dress up	take up	wear in

1. Underline the phrasal verbs in sentences 1-10, then match them to the definitions below.

1. I've gained so much weight recently I can hardly squeeze into my jeans.
2. It's absolutely freezing today. Make sure you wrap up warm before going outside.
3. It was a hot afternoon so we all stripped off and swam in the river.
4. The party was great. Jo dressed up as Dracula and I went as Frankenstein's monster.
5. Tom rolled up his shirt sleeves and started doing the washing up.
6. These new shoes are killing me. I need to wear them in.
7. When the alarm sounded he threw on an old jacket and went rushing outside.
8. The sun at midday is really strong. Make sure you cover yourself up and stay in the shade.
9. You look an absolute mess. Tuck in your shirt and make yourself presentable.
10. These new trousers are a bit too long. Could you take them up for me?

Definitions	Phrasal Verbs
a. to wear special clothes - smart formal clothes or fancy dress	____________________
b. to push a shirt (or blouse) into trousers (or a skirt) so you look tidy	____________________
c. to shorten the length of sleeves or trousers by turning the ends over	____________________
d. to put on and wear warm clothes - hats, scarves, coat	____________________
e. to put on clothes quickly without much thought or care	____________________
f. to only just fit into an item of clothing	____________________
g. to wear shoes or boots until they become comfortable	____________________
h. to shorten the length of clothing by turning the ends up and sewing them	____________________
i. to take off all or most of your clothes	____________________
j. to wear clothes in order to protect or hide your body	____________________

Unit 3 - The Shirt on Your Back



Clothes

Part 2 - Practice

1. Complete the gaps in the sentences.

a. Tom couldn't swim so he just _______________ his trousers and went for a paddle instead.

b. It was a hot sunny day so they _________________ and sunbathed in the garden.

c. He pulled up his trousers and ___________________ his shirt, straightened his tie and put on his jacket.

d. You can't walk around half naked. ___________________ yourself _______________ and show a bit of modesty.

e. She ________________ the children ________________ in scarves and hats and sent them out to play in the snow.

f. She never thinks about clothes. She can just __________________ any old thing and look stunning.

g. I bought a pair of walking boots which I'll need to __________________ before I can go hiking.

h. They're perfect around the waist but too long. I'll ask the tailor to _________________ them _________________ .

i. They just love ________________ and going to the theatre. She wears a ball gown and he wears a tux.

j. Try as hard as she might, she just couldn't ________________ her old party dress.

2. Complete the sentences with an appropriate ending using the phrasal verbs from part 1.

a. If you're going to a party ____

b. If it's really cold outside ____

c. If it's really hot ____

d. If your sleeves are in the way ____

e. If your trousers are too long ____

f. If you're out in the hot sun ____

g. If you buy some new shoes ____

h. If your shirt is hanging out ____

i. If you're in a rush just ____

j. If your clothes are tight ____

3. There is a problem with the phrasal verbs in the following sentences. Correct the mistakes.

a. It really doesn't matter what you wear. Just throw on and let's get going.

b. It's so hot today. No wonder everyone's stripped it off and crashed out by the pool.

c. He rolled it up his sleeves and began scrubbing the sink.

d. I must have put on a lot of weight. These trousers are far too tight. I can't squeeze them into anymore.

e. Your hair's a complete mess and your shirt's hanging out. Tuck in it and smarten yourself up.

f. We'd better look good at the party tonight. Let's dress it up and really turn some heads.

g. Those shoes will hurt the first few times you use them. You'd better wear in them first.

h. It's not advisable to get too much sun. Put on plenty of sun block and cover up yourself.

i. It's snowing and blowing a blizzard outside. Make sure you wrap it up well or you'll catch your death of cold.

j. This skirt's too long. I think I'll ask someone to take up it an inch or two.



Part 3 - Speaking

Discuss your answers to the following questions with your partner.

- What's your favourite item of clothing?
- Do you like dressing up in smart, formal clothes?
- Have you ever been to a fancy dress party? What did you go as?
- What do you usually wear on formal occasions - interviews, parties, weddings?
- What do you usually wear when you're lazing around at home?
- Do you immediately get changed when you come home from work? What do you change into?
- How many pairs of shoes do you own? Have you ever had to wear in a pair of shoes or boots?
- Which nationality do you think are the best dressed?
- Do you ever roll up your trousers and go for a paddle in the sea?
- Can you still squeeze into the clothes you used to wear when you were younger?
- Is it common for people in your country to strip off when the weather's hot?
- In your country do people need to wrap up warm in the winter?
- What kinds of fashion do you like least?
- Did you have to wear a uniform at school? What was it like? Did you like wearing it?
- What's the national costume of your country? Do you like it?

Part 4 - Pelmanism

squeeze	into	wrap	up
strip	off	dress	up
wear	in	roll	up
throw	on	take	up
cover	up	tuck	in

Unit 3 - Answers

Part 1, Exercise 1
1. squeeze into
2. wrap up
3. strip off
4. dress up
5. roll up
6. wear in
7. throw on
8. cover up
9. tuck in
10. take up

Part 1, Definitions
a. dress up
b. tuck in
c. roll up
d. wrap up
e. throw on
f. squeeze into
g. wear in
h. take up
i. strip off
j. cover up

Part 2, Exercise 1
a. rolled up
b. stripped off
c. tucked in
d. cover up
e. wrapped up
f. throw on
g. wear in
h. take up
i. dressing up
j. squeeze into

Part 2, Exercise 2
a. dress up
b. wrap up
c. strip off
d. roll them up
e. take them up
f. cover up
g. wear them in
h. tuck it in
i. throw anything on
j. squeeze into them

Part 2, Exercise 3
a. It really doesn't matter what you wear. Just <u>throw anything on</u> and let's get going. *(transitive phrasal verb needs an object - split with a pronoun object)*
b. It's so hot today. No wonder everyone's <u>stripped off</u> and crashed out by the pool. *(intransitive phrasal verb has no direct object)*
c. He <u>rolled up</u> his sleeves and began scrubbing the sink. *(transitive phrasal verb needs only one direct object)*
d. I must have put on a lot of weight. These trousers are far too tight. I can't <u>squeeze into them</u> anymore. *(prepositional verb – a pronoun object can not be put between the verb and particle)*
e. Your hair's a complete mess and your shirt's hanging out. <u>Tuck it in</u> and smarten yourself up. *(transitive phrasal verb split with a pronoun object)*
f. We'd better look good at the party tonight. Let's <u>dress up</u> and really turn some heads. *(intransitive phrasal verb has no direct object)*
g. Those shoes will hurt the first few times you use them. You'd better <u>wear them in</u> first. *(transitive phrasal verb split with a pronoun object)*
h. It's not advisable to get too much sun. Put on plenty of sun block and <u>cover yourself up</u>. *(transitive phrasal verb split with a pronoun object)*
i. It's snowing and blowing a blizzard outside. Make sure you <u>wrap up</u> well or you'll catch your death of cold. *(intransitive phrasal verb has no direct object)*
j. This skirt's too long. I think I'll ask someone to <u>take it up</u> an inch or two. *(transitive phrasal verb split with a pronoun object)*

Unit 4 - In the Name of the Law  Crime

Part 1 - Definitions

catch up with	see off	crack down on	turn in	inform on
make off with	set up	get away with	cover up	stake out

1. Underline the phrasal verbs in sentences 1-10, then match them to the definitions below.

1. The burglars made off with a priceless painting and valuable jewelry before the police could arrive.
2. After the director was arrested for fraud the company tried to cover up the financial scandal.
3. After three nights on the run the prisoner finally went to the police and turned himself in.
4. He got away with murdering his wife because the police didn't have enough evidence to convict him.
5. When she discovered her boss was embezzling company money, she informed on him and he was arrested.
6. He'd been on the run for over thirty years when the police finally caught up with him in Rio.
7. Police staked out the warehouse for two weeks and watched the gang closely.
8. The thieves entered the office block but they were seen off by the security guard.
9. After his arrest he swore he was innocent and that he'd been set up by the police.
10. The police are cracking down on drunk drivers over the Christmas period.

Definitions	Phrasal Verbs
a. to watch a place to observe criminal activity	______________________
b. to prevent something from happening by taking strong legal measures	______________________
c. to go to the authorities and give yourself up / surrender	______________________
d. to catch a criminal after a long time trying to find them	______________________
e. to hide the truth about a crime, scandal or mistake	______________________
f. to leave a place quickly with stolen goods	______________________
g. to frighten and chase a criminal away	______________________
h. to tell people in authority about someone who has done something wrong	______________________
i. to be unpunished for a crime you committed	______________________
j. to make someone appear to have committed a crime when actually they did not	______________________

Unit 4 - In the Name of the Law



Crime

Part 2 - Practice

1. Complete the gaps in the sentences.

a. The thieves ________________ all the money before the alarm went off.

b. He was ________________ for a murder he didn't commit and sent to prison for twenty years.

c. Police have been ________________ organized crime recently. Many people have been arrested.

d. The government tried to ______________ its mistakes but the news leaked out anyway.

e. After thirty years he was tired of being on the run so he ________________ himself _______________ .

f. Crime never pays. You can run and hide but they always _______________ you in the end.

g. Burglars tried to break in while we were out shopping but our dog ________________ them ________________ .

h. The law will get him eventually. He can't keep ________________ stealing cars forever.

i. Police ________________ the building for three months and eventually caught the smugglers red-handed.

j. He was arrested after his brother _______________ him.

2. There is a problem with the phrasal verbs in the following sentences. Correct the mistakes.

a. Some vandals tried to break into the school and smash up the science lab but the caretaker saw off them.

b. The number of illegal immigrants fell dramatically after the police cracked on down passport forgery.

c. There was a strict code of ethics among the gang members and no-one was going to inform the leader on.

d. Police knew where the hideout was so they staked out it to observe the gang's operation.

e. The police were accused of covering over the murder and the victim's family demanded a full investigation.

f. Detectives thought they'd finally caught him up with only to find he'd slipped through their net again.

g. The authorities needed a scapegoat so the police set up him but everyone knew he was innocent.

h. Burglars made off thousands of dollars worth of precious stones after they held up the jewelry shop.

i. With his blue eyes and angel face he can get with away anything.

j. Police appealed to the murderer to turn in himself.

3. Rewrite each of the following sentences using one of the phrasal verbs from part 1.

a. He insisted on his innocence and claimed he'd been framed for a crime he hadn't committed.

b. Thieves got away with a large amount of money and some valuable antiques.

c. Overcome with remorse the murderer decided to go to the police to give himself up.

d. He was in hiding after ratting on the other gang members and getting everyone arrested.

e. Police have tried to clamp down on violent street crime with only limited success.

f. Detectives tracked him down to Los Angeles and finally arrested him after years on the run.

g. Some thugs attacked us in the park but my dog chased them away.

h. He always parks in the no-parking area but has never got a ticket.

i. Police secretly watched the building to see exactly what the gang was up to.

j. The company director managed to hide the fraud until head office checked the books.



Part 3 - Speaking

Discuss your answers to the following questions with your partner.

- Have you, or anyone you know, ever been burgled? What did they take?
- Have you ever committed a crime? Did you get away with it?
- Would you inform on one of your friends if you knew they had committed a crime?
- If one of your children had committed a crime would you help them cover it up?
- Have you ever been the victim of a crime?
- What is the most common crime committed in your country?
- What do you think are the causes of crime?
- How should crimes be punished? Do you agree with capital punishment?
- Do you think it is ever justified to commit a crime?
- Have you ever witnessed a crime? Would you try to stop a crime if you saw it happening?
- How is the crime of murder punished in your country?
- Would you like to be a policeman? How about a lawyer?
- If you found a bag of money on the street would you hand it in to the police or keep it?
- Should it be illegal to help somebody kill themselves?
- Have you ever been in court as a witness or as part of a jury?

Part 4 - Pelmanism

cover	up	stake	out
inform	on	see	off
turn	in	set	up
catch	up	with	get
away	with	make	off
with	crack	down	on

Unit 4 - Answers

Part 1, Exercise 1
1. make off with
2. cover up
3. turn in
4. get away with
5. inform on
6. catch up with
7. stake out
8. see off
9. set up
10. crack down on

Part 1, Definitions
a. stake out
b. crack down on
c. turn in
d. catch up with
e. cover up
f. make off with
g. see off
h. inform on
i. get away with
j. set up

Part 2, Exercise 1
a. made off with
b. set up
c. cracking down on
d. cover up
e. turned in
f. catch up with
g. saw off
h. getting away with
i. staked out
j. informed on

Part 2, Exercise 2
a. Some vandals tried to break into the school and smash up the science lab but the caretaker <u>saw them off</u>. *(transitive phrasal verb split with a pronoun object)*
b. The number of illegal immigrants fell dramatically after the police <u>cracked down on</u> passport forgery. *(incorrect order of particles)*
c. There was a strict code of ethics among the gang members and no-one was going to <u>inform on</u> the leader. *(prepositional verb – a noun object can not be put between the verb and particle)*
d. Police knew where the hideout was so they <u>staked it out</u> to observe the gang's operation. *(transitive phrasal verb split with a pronoun object)*
e. The police were accused of <u>covering up</u> the murder and the victim's family demanded a full investigation. *(incorrect particle – 'cover over' means to physically cover something to hide or protect it)*
f. Detectives thought they'd finally <u>caught up with him</u> only to find he'd slipped through their net again. *(phrasal / prepositional verb is not split with a pronoun object)*
g. The authorities needed a scapegoat so the police <u>set him up</u> but everyone knew he was innocent. *(transitive phrasal verb split with a pronoun object)*
h. Burglars <u>made off with</u> thousands of dollars worth of precious stones after they held up the jewelry shop. *(particle 'with' is omitted)*
i. With his blue eyes and angel face he can <u>get away with</u> anything. *(incorrect order of particles)*
j. Police appealed to the murderer to <u>turn himself in</u>. *(transitive phrasal verb split with a pronoun object)*

Part 2, Exercise 3
a. He insisted on his innocence and claimed he'd been <u>**set up for**</u> a crime he hadn't committed.
b. Thieves <u>**made off with**</u> a large amount of money and some valuable antiques.
c. Overcome with remorse the murderer decided to go to the police to <u>**turn himself in**</u>.
d. He was in hiding after <u>**informing on**</u> the other gang members and getting everyone arrested.
e. Police have tried to <u>**crack down on**</u> violent street crime with only limited success.
f. Detectives <u>**caught up with**</u> him in Los Angeles and finally arrested him after years on the run.
g. Some thugs attacked us in the park but my dog <u>**saw them off**</u>.
h. He always <u>**gets away with**</u> parking in the no-parking area.
i. Police <u>**staked out**</u> the building to see exactly what the gang was up to.
j. The company director managed to <u>**cover up**</u> the fraud until head office checked the books.

Unit 5 - Bites and Burps



Eating and Drinking

Part 1 - Definitions

polish off	**eat up**	**pig out**	**force down**	**pick at**
gulp down	**tuck in**	**drink up**	**knock back**	**eat out**

1. Underline the phrasal verbs in sentences 1-10, then match them to the definitions below.

1. Her risotto pie was delicious and everyone tucked in hungrily.
2. We pigged out on pizza and coke. I felt absolutely stuffed.
3. He polished off the rest of the pie in no time.
4. We eat out at least once a week. There's a great Japanese restaurant in town.
5. She sat nervously picking at her meal, frequently glancing at the clock.
6. He knocked back two glasses of wine in quick succession and left.
7. She had no appetite at all but managed to force down a little soup.
8. Come on, I've already finished. Drink up and let's get going.
9. You can't leave the table until you eat up all your broccoli.
10. He was late for work so he gulped down his tea and ran to catch the bus.

Definitions	Phrasal Verbs
a. to finish all your drink	______________
b. to finish eating all your food	______________
c. to eat too much of something	______________
d. to eat or drink something when you don't want to	______________
e. to eat in a restaurant, not at home	______________
f. to finish a drink very quickly or in one mouthful, especially alcohol	______________
g. to consume food or drink very quickly, swallowing large amounts each time	______________
h. to eat small amounts of food because you are not hungry or have no appetite	______________
i. to quickly eat all the remains of something	______________
j. to eat food enthusiastically	______________



Part 2 - Practice

1. Match the phrasal verbs from part 1 to the categories below.

a. Eating - ____________________

b. Drinking - ____________________

c. Quickly - ____________________

d. Slowly - ____________________

e. Large amounts - ____________________

f. Small amounts - ____________________

g. Restaurants - ____________________

h. Completely finish - ____________________

2. Complete the gaps in the sentences.

a. Poor Sue, she hardly eats a thing since John left her. She just ______________ her food.

b. I'm still busy in the kitchen so please don't wait on ceremony. ______________ before it gets cold.

c. Do you fancy ______________ tonight? I hear that new Thai restaurant's really good.

d. I hate throwing away good food so ________________ it all ________________ or it'll have to go in the bin.

e. Tom drinks like a fish. He can ________________ a whole bottle of wine in no time.

f. He hated mutton but didn't want to appear rude to his guests so he ______________ it ________________ .

g. I'm sorry gentlemen but can I ask you to ________________ . The bar closes in a few minutes.

h. I've ______________ on junk food all day. I need to go on a diet.

i. He must have been hungry. He ________________ two steaks and three helpings of pie.

j. I was so hot and thirsty after the jog I ______________ about a litre of water.

3. Rewrite each of the following sentences using one of the phrasal verbs you have studied.

a. On weekdays I do all the cooking but we like to eat in a restaurant on Saturday evening.

b. You've been pecking at your food all night. What's the matter? Aren't you hungry?

c. He drank six pints of beer in quick succession and staggered home.

d. Lunch is ready. Just dive in and help yourselves to whatever you want.

e. She sat in front of the TV and ate her way through two chocolate cakes and three packets of biscuits.

f. Come on. Finish your drink. It's time we left.

g. You must have been hungry. You finished that plate of food really quickly.

h. He swallowed the entire bottle of water in one huge mouthful.

i. I really wasn't hungry but I made myself eat a little lunch before going out.

j. If you don't finish all your carrots you can't get down from the table.

Part 3 - Speaking

Discuss your answers to the following questions with your partner.

- How often do you eat out?
- Do people generally eat out a lot in your country?
- Describe your favourite restaurant.
- What do you like to drink with a meal?
- What's your favourite food? What's your favourite cuisine?
- When you were a child did your parents insist you ate up all your food?
- Do you ever pig out? What food do you most like to pig out on?
- What effect is the fast food industry having on the traditional food of your country?
- In your family who usually polishes off the leftovers?
- Are you a hearty eater or do you just pick at your food?
- Have you ever had to force down your food? Why? What was the situation?
- What food do you like the least? Which cuisine do you like the least?
- What do you usually eat for breakfast? What's the traditional breakfast in your country?
- Do you like rich, heavy food or do you prefer plain and simple food?
- How could you improve the quality of your diet?

Part 4 - Pelmanism

polish	off	eat	up
force	down	tuck	in
knock	back	pick	at
drink	up	eat	out
gulp	down	pig	out

Unit 5 - Answers

Part 1, Exercise 1
1. tuck in
2. pig out
3. polish off
4. eat out
5. pick at
6. knock back
7. force down
8. drink up
9. eat up
10. gulp down

Part 1, Definitions
a. drink up
b. eat up
c. pig out
d. force down
e. eat out
f. knock back
g. gulp down
h. pick at
i. polish off
j. tuck in

Part 2, Exercise 1
a. eat up / pig out / pick at / gulp down / tuck in / eat out / polish off / force down
b. gulp down / knock back / drink up / force down
c. gulp down / knock back / polish off / tuck in
d. pick at
e. pig out / gulp down
f. pick at
g. eat out
h. drink up / eat up / knock back / polish off

Part 2, Exercise 2
a. picks at
b. Tuck in
c. eating out
d. eat up
e. knock back
f. forced down
g. drink up
h. pigged out
i. polished off
j. gulped down

Part 2, Exercise 3
a. On weekdays I do all the cooking but we like to **eat out** on Saturday evening.
b. You've been **picking at** your food all night. What's the matter? Aren't you hungry?
c. He **knocked back** six pints of beer in quick succession and staggered home.
d. Lunch is ready. Just **tuck in** and help yourselves to whatever you want.
e. She sat in front of the TV and **pigged out on** two chocolate cakes and three packets of biscuits.
f. Come on. **Drink up**. It's time we left.
g. You must have been hungry. You **polished off** that plate of food quickly.
h. He **gulped down** the entire bottle of water in one huge mouthful.
i. I really wasn't hungry but I **forced down** a little lunch before going out.
j. If you don't **eat up** all your carrots you can't get down from the table.

Unit 6 - Live and Learn



Education

Part 1 - Definitions

breeze through	**read up on**	**brush up**	**pore over**	**pick up**
knuckle down	**mark down**	**drop out**	**fall behind**	**work out**

1. Underline the phrasal verbs in sentences 1-10, then match them to the definitions below.

1. The end of year exams were so easy. I breezed through with top marks in all my subjects.
2. Next semester we start studying economic theory so I want to read up on it during the holidays.
3. I'd better brush up my French for the business trip to Paris next month. I haven't used it for years.
4. He did nothing all year but knuckled down to some serious work just before the exam and passed.
5. She'd never studied Spanish before but she picked up enough to survive while she was living in Madrid.
6. He pored over the philosophy books for hours but still couldn't understand a thing.
7. She answered the questions well but was marked down for bad spelling and poor grammar.
8. He dropped out of university in the first year and got a job in a bank.
9. If you don't go to your English lessons you'll quickly fall behind.
10. Exercise 15 was really difficult. It took me ages to work out but I got the answer in the end.

Definitions	Phrasal Verbs
a. to begin to work / study hard	____________________
b. to read / study something very carefully	____________________
c. to reduce the score someone gets in an exam	____________________
d. to read a lot about a subject to increase your knowledge	____________________
e. to fail to keep at the same level of knowledge as your classmates	____________________
f. to pass an exam very easily	____________________
g. to learn something without making a conscious effort	____________________
h. to get the answer, to realize how something works or is done	____________________
i. to improve your skills or knowledge after a long time of not using it	____________________
j. to quit a course, school, college or university before finishing or graduating	____________________

Unit 6 - Live and Learn



Education

Part 2 - Practice

1. Complete the gaps in the sentences.

a. I took a short intensive course to ________________ my English and it really improved.

b. She ____________________ in her studies when her family moved and had to retake a whole year.

c. He _________________ and did some hard work leading up to the exams and passed with top marks.

d. Just stop worrying. You know the subject inside out. You'll __________________ the exam, I'm sure.

e. He found the course much harder than he'd expected and __________________ in the first few weeks.

f. The teacher gave us a complicated problem and in groups we had to _________________ the solution.

g. She sat up all night _______________ her textbooks, cramming her head full of verb conjugations.

h. I've been ________________ the finances ready for the meeting. It's very complicated.

i. Her essay was excellent but the teacher _________________ it _____________ because she handed it in late.

j. I managed to ________________ a little Japanese while I was on holiday, 'konnichiwa' means hello.

2. Circle the correct choice in each sentence.

a. He <u>pored over / read up on</u> his books and gained a thorough understanding of the subject.

b. The test was easy. She <u>breezed it through / breezed through it</u> with no troubles at all.

c. I haven't used my Spanish for years. I'd better <u>brush up it / brush it up</u> before my trip to Madrid next week.

d. If you miss too many lessons you'll soon <u>fall behind / fall behind it</u> and it's difficult to catch up again.

e. He wasn't enjoying his course and <u>dropped it out / dropped out</u> in his third year.

f. He was warned that if he didn't <u>knuckle down / knuckle it down</u> and do some work he'd be kicked off the course.

g. He didn't feel confident about the interview so <u>read up on / pored over</u> the company's history beforehand.

h. She managed to <u>pick up / brush up</u> some French during her holiday.

i. Maria's essay was good but her handwriting was terrible so the teacher <u>marked down it / marked it down</u>.

j. It looked complicated at first but once I'd <u>worked it out / worked out it</u> it was dead easy to use.

3. Rewrite each of the following sentences using one of the phrasal verbs from part 1.

a. The teacher reduced my exam score because he thought I'd been cheating.

b. I loved studying maths at school. The teacher would give us a problem and we had to find the solution.

c. While I was living in China I acquired enough of the language to have a basic conversation.

d. I easily passed my exams without having to study hard at all.

e. After missing half the lessons I really didn't know as much as the other students in the class.

f. With the final exams just a few weeks away she started to concentrate on some hard revision.

g. The university became concerned when half its students quit their courses.

h. I haven't used a computer for ages. I'd better improve my skills if I'm going to open a website.

i. I have to give a lecture on Greek history and I don't know much about it. I need to research it this weekend.

j. Sue sat all day carefully reading through her course textbooks.



Part 3 - Speaking

Discuss your answers to the following questions with your partner.

- Do you enjoy taking exams? Do you usually breeze through or only just about scrape through?
- What was your favourite subject at school? Why did you like it so much?
- Have you ever dropped out of a course? Do you know anyone who dropped out of university?
- Did you go to a single-sex school? What are the pros and cons of single-sex schools?
- If you could go back and start your education again what would you do differently?
- Before you go somewhere new on holiday do you read up on the place you will visit?
- Do you manage to pick up much of the language when you go abroad on holiday?
- Do you try to learn some useful expressions in the language of the country you are visiting?
- What is the purpose of education; to teach basic skills or create thinking people?
- Do you make a special effort to keep up with your English studies? Do you ever fall behind?
- What was your least favourite subject at school? Why didn’t you like it?
- Do you cram for an exam at the last minute or do you work steadily towards it?
- Did you study English at school? Did you enjoy it?
- Who was your favourite teacher at school? Who did you like the least?
- Is there anything you would like to study in the future?

Part 4 - Pelmanism

breeze	through	pick	up
knuckle	down	pore	over
brush	up	work	out
fall	behind	drop	out
mark	down	read	up
on			

Unit 6 - Answers

Part 1, Exercise 1
1. breeze through
2. read up on
3. brush up
4. knuckle down
5. pick up
6. pore over
7. mark down
8. drop out
9. fall behind
10. work out

Part 1, Definitions
a. knuckle down
b. pore over
c. mark down
d. read up on
e. fall behind
f. breeze through
g. pick up
h. work out
i. brush up
j. drop out

Part 2, Exercise 1
a. brush up
b. fell behind
c. knuckled down
d. breeze through
e. dropped out
f. work out
g. poring over
h. reading up on
i. marked down
j. pick up

Part 2, Exercise 2
a. pored over
b. breezed through it
c. brush it up
d. fall behind
e. dropped out
f. knuckle down
g. read up on
h. pick up
i. marked it down
j. worked it out

Part 2, Exercise 3
a. The teacher **marked me down** because he thought I'd been cheating.
b. I loved studying maths at school. The teacher would give us a problem and we had to **work it out**.
c. While I was living in China I **picked up** enough of the language to have a basic conversation.
d. I **breezed through** my exams without having to study hard at all.
e. After missing half the lessons I really **fell behind** the other students in the class.
f. With the final exams just a few weeks away she **knuckled down** to some hard revision.
g. The university became concerned when half its students **dropped out**.
h. I haven't used a computer for ages. I'd better **brush up** my skills if I'm going to open a website.
i. I have to give a lecture on Greek history and I don't know much about it. I need to **read up on** it this weekend.
j. Sue sat all day **poring over** her course textbooks.

Unit 7 - Coughs and Sneezes



Health

Part 1 - Definitions

pull through	black out	stitch up	swell up	perk up
patch up	wear off	flare up	bear up	pick up

1. Underline the phrasal verbs in sentences 1-10, then match them to the definitions below.

1. She's perked up considerably since the operation and is now up and about again.
2. It's been a difficult time but she's bearing up well considering the seriousness of the operation.
3. He picked up a nasty stomach bug on holiday and was ill the whole time.
4. I blacked out during the accident and can't remember a thing about it.
5. The surgeon finished the operation and stitched up the patient.
6. The nurse patched him up after the accident and put his arm in a sling.
7. I thought the rash had disappeared but it's flared up again and is now worse than ever.
8. He's stable after the operation and the doctors think he's going to pull through.
9. Something stung me and my hand swelled up twice the size.
10. At first it really hurt but after a few minutes the pain started to wear off.

Definitions	Phrasal Verbs
a. to remain at a certain level of health during an illness	______________________
b. to feel better after being ill	______________________
c. for feelings or the effects of something to gradually diminish	______________________
d. to treat injuries - bandage or plaster	______________________
e. to suddenly get worse	______________________
f. to lose consciousness	______________________
g. to recover from a very serious illness or operation	______________________
h. to close a cut by sewing the skin together	______________________
i. to catch an illness or cold	______________________
j. for part of the body to increase in size due to illness or injury	______________________

Unit 7 - Coughs and Sneezes



Health

Part 2 - Practice

1. Complete the gaps in the sentences.

a. She suddenly came over faint and __________________ .

b. I __________________ a strange tropical disease when I was in South-East Asia.

c. After the accident her face _________________ and a big black bruise developed.

d. She was ill in bed all day but had ________________ enough by evening to have a little dinner.

e. He received a deep cut above his left eye which had to be __________________ .

f. Spring is a difficult time of year for me. The pollen makes my hay fever ________________ .

g. It was a dangerous operation and for a while it was touch and go whether he'd _________________ .

h. He had minor cuts from the crash so the hospital _______________ him _______________ and sent him home.

i. There's no change in his condition but he's ________________ and that's all we can hope for.

j. The pain returned when the effects of the pain killer ________________ .

2. There is a problem with the phrasal verbs in the following sentences. Correct the mistakes.

a. After a few hours the anesthetic wore off the pain.

b. What's wrong with your leg? It's swollen up it like a balloon.

c. She felt sick and achy but perked up her health after a few days off work.

d. He went to hospital with a deep cut and the nurse stitched up it for him.

e. It's a dangerous and complicated operation. I hope she pulls it through alright.

f. I tried a new skin cream but it made my rash flare up it even worse than before.

g. Riding down the mountain he came off his bike, hit his head and blacked out his mind.

h. He cut his face badly when he hit his head but the medic patched up him and he carried on playing.

i. Tom was ill for weeks with some nasty stomach bug. He'd picked up it while on holiday with his girlfriend.

j. She's still very ill and the doctors are pretty concerned but she's bearing it up and that's a good sign.

3. Rewrite each of the following sentences using one of the phrasal verbs from part 1.

a. My headache gradually subsided and I was able to continue with my work.

b. The doctor used 28 stitches to sew up the wound.

c. You've been looking a little under the weather recently. A good rest will pick you up.

d. He was badly injured in the crash and no-one expected him to come through the operation.

e. His hand ballooned up like a baseball. The swelling took weeks to go down.

f. The school nurse bandaged me up and told me to go home early.

g. She felt faint and dizzy and passed out. When she came to she was in an ambulance on her way to hospital.

h. The chemotherapy is tough but she's holding up well considering.

i. I'm afraid Tom can't come out today. He's come down with a cold he caught at school.

j. The rash suddenly got a lot worse for no reason so I had to go back to the doctor's.



Part 3 - Speaking

Discuss your answers to the following questions with your partner.

- Are you a healthy person? Do you do anything special to stay fit and healthy?
- Have you ever blacked out? Where were you? What happened?
- What do you think is the best remedy for the common cold?
- Have you ever picked up an illness on holiday?
- Do you always take a painkiller when you have a headache?
- Have you ever had a serious accident? Have you ever had a cut that needed to be stitched up?
- Were you accident prone when you were a child? Who used to patch you up?
- Do you suffer from hay fever or any other allergies?
- What do you think are the biggest causes of health problems today?
- Do you agree that doctors don't spend enough time with their patients?
- Do you think that modern life is too stressful? Do you ever suffer from stress?
- What has been the greatest break through in medical science in the last 100 years?
- What changes do you think will occur in the field of medicine in the future?
- What is the biggest medical problem in your country? How can this problem be solved?
- How does the medical service work in your country? How could it be improved?

Part 4 - Pelmanism

pull	through	black	out
stitch	up	swell	up
perk	up	pick	up
bear	up	patch	up
wear	off	flare	up

Unit 7 - Answers

Part 1, Exercise 1
1. perk up
2. bear up
3. pick up
4. black out
5. stitch up
6. patch up
7. flare up
8. pull through
9. swell up
10. wear off

Part 1, Definitions
a. bear up
b. perk up
c. wear off
d. patch up
e. flare up
f. black out
g. pull through
h. stitch up
i. pick up
j. swell up

Part 2, Exercise 1
a. blacked out
b. picked up
c. swelled up
d. perked up
e. stitched up
f. flare up
g. pull through
h. patched up
i. bearing up
j. wore off

Part 2, Exercise 2
a. After a few hours the anesthetic <u>wore off</u>. *(intransitive phrasal verb has no direct object)*
b. What's wrong with your leg? It's <u>swollen up</u> like a balloon. *(intransitive phrasal verb has no direct object)*
c. She felt sick and achy but <u>perked up</u> after a few days off work. *(intransitive phrasal verb has no direct object)*
d. He went to hospital with a nasty, deep cut and the nurse <u>stitched it up</u> for him. *(transitive phrasal verb split with a pronoun object)*
e. It's a dangerous and complicated operation. I hope she <u>pulls through it</u> alright. *(prepositional verb – a pronoun object can not be put between the verb and particle)*
f. I tried a new skin cream but it made my rash <u>flare up</u> even worse than before. *(intransitive phrasal verb has no direct object)*
g. Riding down the mountain he came off his bike, hit his head and <u>blacked out</u>. *(intransitive phrasal verb has no direct object)*
h. He cut his face badly when he hit his head but the medic <u>patched him up</u> and he carried on playing. *(transitive phrasal verb split with a pronoun object)*
i. Tom was ill for weeks with some nasty stomach bug. He'd <u>picked it up</u> while on holiday with his girlfriend. *(transitive phrasal verb split with a pronoun object)*
j. She's still very ill and the doctors are pretty concerned but she's <u>bearing up</u> and that's a good sign. *(intransitive phrasal verb has no direct object)*

Part 2, Exercise 3
a. Gradually my headache **<u>wore off</u>** and I was able to continue with my work.
b. The doctor used 28 stitches to **<u>stitch up</u>** the wound.
c. You've been looking a little under the weather recently. A good rest will **<u>perk you up</u>**.
d. He was badly injured in the crash and no-one expected him to **<u>pull through</u>** the operation.
e. His hand **<u>swelled up</u>** like a baseball. The swelling took weeks to go down.
f. The school nurse **<u>patched me up</u>** and told me to go home early.
g. She felt faint and dizzy and **<u>blacked out</u>**. When she came to she was in an ambulance on her way to hospital.
h. The chemotherapy is tough but she's **<u>bearing up</u>** well considering.
i. I'm afraid Tom can't come out today. He's come down with a cold he **<u>picked up</u>** at school.
j. The rash suddenly **<u>flared up</u>** for no reason so I had to go back to the doctor's.

Unit 8 - There's Nowhere Like Home



Houses

Part 1 - Definitions

settle in	rent out	move in	kick out	put up
knock down	move out	stop out	take in	do up

1. Underline the phrasal verbs in sentences 1-10, then match them to the definitions below.

1. The new house felt strange at first but it didn't take them long to settle in.
2. When I returned from Australia my sister put me up for a few months until I found a job and my own place.
3. Miss Jones decided to take in a lodger to make some extra money.
4. She'd only known her boyfriend a few weeks when she decided to move in with him.
5. They suffered his bad behaviour and dirty habits for months until they eventually kicked him out.
6. The building had been disused for years so they knocked it down and built some new flats.
7. She was furious with her husband for stopping out all night and not even phoning to say where he was.
8. They decided to rent out their country home during the summer to make some extra cash.
9. Last year we did up the living room in peach and magnolia. This year we want to do up the dining room in mauve.
10. Tom and Jo were delighted when their son finally moved out and found a place of his own.

Definitions	Phrasal Verbs
a. to allow someone to live in your home temporarily	____________________
b. to allow a property to be lived in by someone else in return for money	____________________
c. to decorate	____________________
d. to leave the place you live	____________________
e. to start living in a new place	____________________
f. to demolish a building	____________________
g. to force someone to leave	____________________
h. to bring someone into your house to live (for money or as charity)	____________________
i. to get used to the place you live and feel comfortable there	____________________
j. to stay out all night	____________________

Unit 8 - There's Nowhere Like Home



Houses

Part 2 - Practice

1. Complete the gaps in the sentences.

a. After the fire there was no option but to ___________________ the old manor house.

b. Tom had a spare bedroom so I decided to _________________ and share the rent.

c. Moving was difficult but we _________________ quickly and really got to love the place.

d. I found a little kitten in the street so I _________________ it _________________ and gave it a home.

e. My parents __________________ me ________________ and told me to find my own place.

f. With his redundancy money he bought some houses and ________________them _______________ to students.

g. I asked Jo to _________________ me ____________ for a few weeks but she said there was no room at her place.

h. Jo's parents were worried sick when she __________________ all night without telling them.

i. The flats were really run down so the council _______________ them ______________ and now they look like new.

j. I ___________________ of my parent's home when I was 18 and went to university.

2. Circle the correct choice in each sentence.

a. Tom was only 15 when he moved out / moved in of his parent's home and started living alone.

b. Their housemate was a nightmare and they finally kicked him out / kicked out him for smashing up the living room.

c. It took Miss Jones weeks to move house but she has now settled in / settled down and is very happy.

d. The flat looked really shabby so they decided to do up it / do it up with a lick of paint and some new curtains.

e. Tom and his girlfriend had been seeing each other for many years so they moved in / moved out together.

f. When old Mr. Philips moved into a home his children decided to rent out / take in his flat.

g. There was outrage at the plans to knock out / knock down the old school to build a supermarket.

h. Mr. and Mrs. Philips took in / put up some foreign students to give their children a multi-cultural experience.

i. If we miss the last bus we'll have to stop up / stop out all night as there's no other way to get home.

j. When you get to London call my brother Pete. He'll put you up / put up you 'til you find your feet.

3. There is a problem with the phrasal verbs in the following sentences. Correct the mistakes.

a. Oh, look at the poor lost dog. Do you think we should take in it and look after it?

b. Tom got into serious trouble with his mum for stopping out from home all night.

c. We decided to move out our old place when we had the twins. There simply wasn't enough room.

d. When Tom and Jo got married they moved in Tom's family for a few months until they bought their own home.

e. We're going to buy a second home in Greece with the intention of renting out it to holiday makers.

f. The earthquake badly damaged the building so they knocked down it.

g. They were always making trouble so the Housing Association kicked out them.

h. This room is so dark and gloomy. Let's do up it and make the place a bit brighter.

i. I put up with my brother for 3 months when he left university.

j. It didn't take us long to settle in the house when we moved to Paris but it did take a long time to master French.



Part 3 - Speaking

Discuss your answers to the following questions with your partner.

- How long did it take you to settle into your present home?
- Can you usually settle into new situations and environments easily?
- Do you know anyone who owns a property they rent out?
- Do you rent or own the place you're living in at the moment?
- Have you ever locked yourself out? How did you get back in?
- Would you be happy if your daughter or son moved in with their boyfriend or girlfriend?
- Is it common for unmarried couples to move in together and cohabit in your country?
- Have you ever been kicked out the place you were living? Have you ever kicked someone out?
- Do you ever put up guests at your home? Do you prefer to put people up or to be put up?
- At what age do people usually move out of their parent's home in your country?
- When was the last time you stopped out all night?
- Would you ever take in a lodger? Would you take in a stray cat or dog?
- Is DIY popular in your country? Have you ever done up a room in your house?
- If you could have your home done up in any style and colour what design would you choose?
- What is your present home like? What is your dream home like?

Part 4 - Pelmanism

settle	in	rent	out
stop	out	move	in
kick	out	put	up
knock	down	move	out
take	in	do	up

Unit 8 - Answers

Part 1, Exercise 1
1. settle in
2. put up
3. take in
4. move in
5. kick out
6. knock down
7. stop out
8. rent out
9. do up
10. move out

Part 1, Definitions
a. put up
b. rent out
c. do up
d. move out
e. move in
f. knock down
g. kick out
h. take in
i. settle in
j. stop out

Part 2, Exercise 1
a. knock down
b. move in
c. settled in
d. took in
e. kicked out
f. rented out
g. put up
h. stopped out
i. did up
j. moved out

Part 2, Exercise 2
a. moved out
b. kicked him out
c. settled in
d. do it up
e. moved in
f. rent out
g. knock down
h. took in
i. stop out
j. put you up

Part 2, Exercise 3
a. Oh, look at the poor lost dog. Do you think we should take it in and look after it? *(transitive phrasal verb split with a pronoun object)*
b. Tom got into serious trouble with his mum for stopping out all night. *(intransitive phrasal verb has no direct object)*
c. We decided to move out of our old place when we had the twins. There simply wasn't enough room. *(intransitive phrasal verb needs dependent preposition)*
d. When Tom and Jo got married they moved in with Tom's family for a few months until they bought their own home. *(intransitive phrasal verb needs dependent preposition)*
e. We're going to buy a second home in Greece with the intention of renting it out to holiday makers. *(transitive phrasal verb split with a pronoun object)*
f. The earthquake badly damaged the building so they knocked it down. *(transitive phrasal verb split with a pronoun object)*
g. They were always making trouble so the Housing Association kicked them out. *(transitive phrasal verb split with a pronoun object)*
h. This room is so dark and gloomy. Let's do it up and make the place a bit brighter. *(transitive phrasal verb split with a pronoun object)*
i. I put my brother up for 3 months when he left university. *(transitive phrasal verb split with a direct object – 'put up with' means to tolerate)*
j. It didn't take us long to settle in when we moved to Paris but it did take a long time to master French. *(intransitive phrasal verb has no direct object)*

Unit 9 - Flash with the Cash



Money

Part 1 - Definitions

cough up	**pay out**	**come into**	**cash in on**	**come up with**
take out	**chip in**	**set aside**	**get through**	**splash out on**

1. Underline the phrasal verbs in sentences 1-10, then match them to the definitions below.

1. He splashed out on a luxury two-week cruise.
2. At first he didn't want to pay me but eventually he coughed up.
3. I need to come up with all the money quick. I just don't know where I'll get it from.
4. It was such an expensive country to visit. We got through a fortune.
5. Every time she wants something she just takes out another loan to pay for it.
6. Everyone chipped in to buy a present when Mr. Briggs retired.
7. I set aside a little money each week to pay the bills.
8. She came into a lot of money when her grandfather died.
9. The company had to pay out a fortune in compensation.
10. She cashed in on all the publicity from her divorce.

Definitions	Phrasal Verbs
a. to find or produce a sum of money	______________________
b. to spend or pay back money, usually reluctantly	______________________
c. to extravagantly spend a lot of money on something usually luxurious	______________________
d. to gain financial advantage from a situation	______________________
e. to use up a large amount of money	______________________
f. to save money for a particular purpose	______________________
g. to get money through a loan	______________________
h. to pay a large amount of money for something	______________________
i. to contribute money to a communal fund	______________________
j. to receive money through inheritance when someone dies	______________________

Unit 9 - Flash with the Cash



Money

Part 2 - Practice

1. Complete the gaps in the sentences.

a. Come on. A bet's a bet. Are you going to _________________ or not?

b. She's really milking the situation for all it's worth, ___________________ her husband's fame and misfortune.

c. I always take £50 out of my monthly salary and ________________ it _________________ for a rainy day.

d. It was expensive to hire the cottage for the weekend but everyone ________________ to pay for it.

e. I've finally decided to buy a house. I've found the property I want and now I'll ________________ a mortgage.

f. They've threatened to take me to court if I don't ________________ the money soon. I don't know what to do.

g. When his father dies, Philip stands to inherit the family business and __________________ a small fortune.

h. He spends money like water, always _________________expensive meals and nights on the town.

i. My insurance company finally ___________________ for all the damage that was caused.

j. Somehow I managed to ________________ a fortune at the weekend. I'm broke 'til next payday.

2. There is a problem with the phrasal verbs in the following sentences. Correct the mistakes.

a. I have to pay my university fees but I'm broke and finding it hard to come up the money.

b. You still owe me a lot of money and I want it back now. You'd better cough up it or else.

c. She spends money like water. She can get it through in no time.

d. We decided to pay for the extension to our house with a loan. We took out it with a local Building Society.

e. If you have any extra money set aside it for a rainy day. You never know what the future might bring.

f. Everyone was disgusted when he published his book to cash on in her tragic death.

g. The family business and estate was left to him in his father's will. He came it into when his father died.

h. The company was ordered to pay out in compensation.

i. We'd better tighten our belts now that I've lost my job. No splashing on out luxuries any more I'm afraid.

j. We're having a whip round for Charlie, he retires next week. Would you like to chip it in?

3. Rewrite each of the following sentences using one of the phrasal verbs from part 1.

a. The loan shark says he's going to break my legs unless I find the money by tomorrow.

b. Look at the price of these shoes. I can't afford to extravagantly spend money on unnecessary luxuries.

c. I'm saving a little money each month to pay for my summer holiday.

d. I don't know how I managed to spend so much money. I'm broke and I've got nothing to show for it.

e. The company refused to give compensation costs to the workers after the accident.

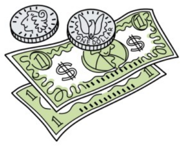
f. She inherited a huge fortune from her grandfather.

g. When Tom left his job all his colleagues contributed to buy him a going-away present.

h. He made money from the death of his film star wife by selling his story to the newspapers.

i. I could afford to buy the house outright but decided to secure a small mortgage for tax reasons.

j. You never pay for anything. You're so tight and stingy. Come on, spend some cash.



Part 3 - Speaking

Discuss your answers to the following questions with your partner.

- Are you good with your finances? Do you know anyone with money problems?
- Do you think personal finance skills should be taught in schools?
- What do you think of people who cash in on other people’s misfortune?
- Would you ever cash in on a personal or family tragedy?
- Have you ever taken out a loan? What did you use the money for?
- Do you regularly set money aside for anything?
- How much money do you get through in a typical week?
- Do you ever splash out? What do you splash out on?
- What’s the largest amount of money you’ve ever spent on something?
- Are there ever collections of money at your work? What for? Do you chip in?
- Have you ever come into a large amount of money you didn’t expect to receive?
- Were you given pocket money as a child? Did you spend it or save it?
- Have you ever had to come up with a large amount of money in a short time?
- Have you ever made an insurance claim? Did the insurance company pay out?
- Would you like to have more money? What would you do with it?

Part 4 - Pelmanism

cough	up	pay	out
come	into	take	out
chip	in	set	aside
get	through	splash	out
on	cash	in	on
come	up	with	

Unit 9 - Answers

Part 1, Exercise 1
1. splash out on
2. cough up
3. come up with
4. get through
5. take out
6. chip in
7. set aside
8. come into
9. pay out
10. cash in on

Part 1, Definitions
a. come up with
b. cough up
c. splash out on
d. cash in on
e. get through
f. set aside
g. take out
h. pay out
i. chip in
j. come into

Part 2, Exercise 1
a. cough up
b. cashing in on
c. put aside
d. chipped in
e. take out
f. come up with
g. come into
h. splashing out on
i. paid out
j. get through

Part 2, Exercise 2
a. I have to pay my university fees but I'm broke and finding it hard to come up with the money. *(particle 'with' is omitted)*
b. You still owe me a lot of money and I want it back now. You'd better cough it up or else. *(transitive phrasal verb split with a pronoun object)*
c. She spends money like water. She can get through it in no time. *(phrasal / prepositional verb is not split with a pronoun object)*
d. We decided to pay for the extension to our house with a loan. We took it out with a local Building Society. *(transitive phrasal verb split with a pronoun object)*
e. If you have any extra money set it aside for a rainy day. You never know what the future might bring. *(transitive phrasal verb split with a pronoun object)*
f. Everyone was disgusted when he published his book to cash in on her tragic death. *(incorrect order of particles)*
g. The family business and estate was left to him in his father's will. He came into it when his father died. *(phrasal / prepositional verb is not split with a pronoun object)*
h. The company was ordered to pay out a lot of money in compensation. *(transitive phrasal verb needs a direct object)*
i. We'd better tighten our belts now that I've lost my job. No splashing out on luxuries any more I'm afraid. *(incorrect order of particles)*
j. We're having a whip round for Charlie, he retires next week. Would you like to chip in? *(intransitive phrasal verb has no direct object)*

Part 2, Exercise 3
a. The loan shark says he's going to break my legs unless I **come up with** the money by tomorrow.
b. Look at the price of these shoes. I can't afford to **splash out on** unnecessary luxuries.
c. I'm **putting aside** a little money each month to pay for my summer holiday.
d. I don't know how I managed to **get through** so much money. I'm broke but I've got nothing to show for it.
e. The company refused to **pay out** compensation costs to the workers after the accident.
f. She **came into** a huge fortune from her grandfather.
g. When Tom left his job all his colleagues **chipped in** to buy him a going-away present.
h. He **cashed in on** the death of his film star wife by selling his story to the newspapers.
i. I could afford to buy the house outright but decided to **take out** a small mortgage for tax reasons.
j. You never pay for anything. You're so tight and stingy. Come on, **cough up** some cash.

Unit 10 - Through Thick and Thin



Relationships

Part 1 - Definitions

walk out on	stand by	fall out	cheat on	call off
stick up for	fuss over	grow apart	count on	put on

1. Underline the phrasal verbs in sentences 1-10, then match them to the definitions below.

1. They're the best of friends and always stick up for each other if there's trouble.
2. I met Jo again after many years but we didn't have much to say to each other. It was clear we had grown apart.
3. Why have you and Mark fallen out? You used to be best friends.
4. Sue discovered her husband was cheating on her when she saw him with another woman.
5. She got cold feet two weeks before the wedding and called it off.
6. He walked out on his wife after 30 years of marriage and started living with another woman.
7. They fuss over their children all the time. They're such spoilt kids.
8. She takes everything from you and gives you nothing in return. Can't you see she's just putting on you?
9. You're a saint. I'll never forget the way you stood by me when I lost my job.
10. He's the most reliable person I know. You can always count on him to help you.

Definitions	Phrasal Verbs
a. to rely on someone	____________________
b. to cancel an engagement or a wedding	____________________
c. to unreasonably demand too much from someone	____________________
d. to become less close to someone as you get older	____________________
e. to argue and lose a friendship with someone	____________________
f. to pay too much attention to someone	____________________
g. to be unfaithful to your husband or wife by having an affair	____________________
h. to stay with someone and support them during a difficult time	____________________
i. to defend someone who is being criticized or bullied	____________________
j. to leave your husband or wife	____________________



Part 2 - Practice

1. Complete the gaps in the sentences.

a. You can always __________________ Tom to back you up in times of trouble.

b. Everyone knew he was ________________ his wife but no-one wanted to break the bad news.

c. Stop ________________ that boy. He's old enough to look after himself.

d. Those two are as thick as thieves, always ________________ each other.

e. She's so selfish and demanding. She ________________ you constantly and you say nothing.

f. He knew he didn't want to marry Jo so he ________________ the wedding.

g. We married too young and as the years went by _______________ until we eventually split up.

h. She ________________ her husband when she heard he'd been cheating on her.

i. Can't you make friends? It's sad to __________________ over such a silly misunderstanding.

j. I'll always be grateful to you for _________________ me during my divorce. It was a hard time.

2. There is a problem with the phrasal verbs in the following sentences. Correct the mistakes.

a. You'll never come between George and his wife. He'll always stand her by no matter what happens.

b. She really couldn't face the idea of marrying a man she didn't love but didn't have the courage to call off it.

c. He's a wicked man. He walked on out his wife and three children and left them with nothing.

d. You're such a wimp. Why don't you stick yourself up for?

e. You know you can count me on if you have any problems. I'm just a phone call away.

f. He just didn't believe his wife would cheat him on and dismissed the rumours as hurtful lies.

g. She puts me on all the time. I find it so hard to say no to her demands.

h. As time went by they grew apart each other and found they had nothing in common.

i. The crash was scary but I'm fine. So please stop fussing me over all the time.

j. Why have you fallen out Jo? You haven't been fighting over Tom again, have you?

3. Rewrite each of the following sentences using one of the phrasal verbs from part 1.

a. Our relationship's so strong now because we stuck by each other through all the hard times.

b. They stopped being friends because of a silly little argument to do with some boy in their class.

c. She pampers that dog more than she looks after her own children.

d. He said he didn't love me and he never had and then he broke off the engagement.

e. Thanks for supporting me in the meeting, I really appreciate it. I've never seen the boss so angry.

f. I'm sorry to have to leave you with the children. I do hope you don't think I'm burdening you.

g. She ran out on her husband and left him to look after their three children alone.

h. Our friendship isn't what it used to be. We've drifted apart as we've got older and now rarely even talk.

i. You can bank on everyone's support. We're behind you 100% on this.

j. He'd been unfaithful to his wife for years but she still stayed with him.

Part 3 - Speaking

Discuss your answers to the following questions with your partner.

- Who's your best friend? How long have you known them? Why do you get on so well?
- Have you ever fallen out with your best friend? What about? How did you patch it up?
- Are you still in touch with your friends from school? Have you grown apart from any of them?
- Who used to stick up for you the most when you were young? Who sticks up for you now?
- Who do you get on with best in your family? How about at work or school?
- Do you know anyone who called off their wedding at the last moment?
- Who do you talk to when you have a problem and you need some help and advice?
- Who do you talk to when you want to have a really good laugh?
- Are you on good speaking terms with your neighbours?
- Who is your oldest friend? Do you enjoy meeting people and making new friends?
- Who fussed over you most when you were a child? Does anyone fuss over you now?
- Which of your friends or family puts on you the most? What do you do about this?
- What are the main reasons for divorce in your country?
- How has the role of marriage changed in your society over the last 100 years?
- What do you think of co-habitation before marriage?
- What happens in a traditional wedding ceremony in your country?

Part 4 - Pelmanism

grow	apart	fall	out
cheat	on	count	on
call	off	fuss	over
put	on	stand	by
stick	up	for	walk
out	on		

Unit 10 - Answers

Part 1, Exercise 1
1. stick up for
2. grow apart
3. fall out
4. cheat on
5. call off
6. walk out on
7. fuss over
8. put on
9. stand by
10. count on

Part 1, Definitions
a. count on
b. call off
c. put on
d. grow apart
e. fall out
f. fuss over
g. cheat on
h. stand by
i. stick up for
j. walk out on

Part 2, Exercise 1
a. count on
b. cheating on
c. fussing over
d. sticking up for
e. puts on
f. called off
g. grew apart
h. walked out on
i. fall out
j. standing by

Part 2, Exercise 2
a. You'll never come between George and his wife. He'll always stand by her no matter what happens. *(prepositional verb – a pronoun object can not be put between the verb and particle)*
b. She really couldn't face the idea of marrying a man she didn't love but didn't have the courage to call it off. *(transitive phrasal verb split with a pronoun object)*
c. He's a wicked man. He walked out on his wife and three children and left them with nothing. *(incorrect order of particles)*
d. You're such a wimp. Why don't you stick up for yourself? *(phrasal / prepositional verb is not split with a pronoun object)*
e. You know you can count on me if you have any problems. I'm just a phone call away. *(prepositional verb – a pronoun object can not be put between the verb and particle)*
f. He just didn't believe his wife would cheat on him and dismissed the rumours as hurtful lies. *(prepositional verb – a pronoun object can not be put between the verb and particle)*
g. She puts on me all the time. I find it so hard to say no to her demands. *(prepositional verb – a pronoun object can not be put between the verb and particle)*
h. As time went by they grew apart and found they had nothing in common. *(intransitive phrasal verb has no direct object)*
i. The crash was scary but I'm fine. So please stop fussing over me all the time. *(prepositional verb – a pronoun object can not be put between the verb and particle)*
j. Why have you fallen out with Jo? You haven't been fighting over Tom again, have you? *(intransitive phrasal verb needs dependent preposition)*

Part 2, Exercise 3
a. Our relationship's so strong now because we **stood by** each other through all the hard times.
b. They **fell out over** a silly little argument to do with some boy in their class.
c. She **fusses over** that dog more than she looks after her own children.
d. He said he didn't love me and he never had and then he **called off** the engagement.
e. Thanks for **sticking up for** me in the meeting, I really appreciate it. I've never seen the boss so angry.
f. I'm sorry to have to leave you with the children. I do hope you don't think I'm **putting on** you.
g. She **walked out on** her husband and left him to look after their three children alone.
h. Our friendship isn't what it used to be. We've **grown apart** and now rarely even talk.
i. You can **count on** everyone's support. We're behind you 100% on this.
j. He'd been **cheating on** his wife for years but she still stayed with him.

Unit 11 - To Talk the Talk



Speaking

Part 1 - Definitions

talk down to	reel off	butt in	slip out	clam up
shout down	drone on	open up	chat up	dry up

1. Underline the phrasal verbs in sentences 1-10, then match them to the definitions below.

1. Every time the President tried to speak he was shouted down by protestors so he stopped the meeting.
2. She was so difficult to talk to. Our conversation dried up and we just sat in silence. It was really awkward.
3. Please don't butt in when I'm talking to my friends. It's terribly rude.
4. I accidentally told your mother we're moving to Australia. It slipped out while we were chatting. She's really upset.
5. Half way through the interview she completely clammed up and couldn't say a thing.
6. It was so boring. The lecturer droned on and on about a load of old rubbish.
7. She's so stuck up and superior. I can't stand the way she talks down to me.
8. I had a good talk with Phil last night and he really started to open up about the way he feels.
9. I hate going to office parties. I always get chatted up by some creep from accounts.
10. She's got a photographic memory. She can reel off the names of every President since 1796.

Definitions	Phrasal Verbs
a. to interrupt another person's conversation rudely	____________________
b. to speak to someone in an arrogant or patronizing way	____________________
c. to stop talking because you are nervous or have nothing to say	____________________
d. to stop another person from talking by shouting so they can't be heard	____________________
e. to talk continuously in a boring manner	____________________
f. to tell someone something by accident - without intending to	____________________
g. to talk to someone with a particular interest, often sexual	____________________
h. to repeat memorized information quickly and accurately	____________________
i. to talk about your feelings and thoughts - to express emotions	____________________
j. to stop talking with someone because you have nothing to talk about	____________________

Unit 11 - To Talk the Talk



Speaking

Part 2 - Practice

1. Complete the gaps in the sentences.

a. I have to give a speech at the party. I'm so nervous, what if I _________________ and just stand there in silence.

b. He's no good at communicating. He can only __________________ after a few drinks.

c. You shouldn't _________________ people just because they're younger than you.

d. I need some advice on these accounts. I think I'll ___________________ Mike, he's the business expert.

e. She tried to explain the situation but was __________________ by the large crowd and couldn't speak.

f. Would you stop interrupting. That's the fourth time you've ________________ .

g. I've memorized every formula for the test next week. I can ___________________ the lot, listen…

h. Everyone at the meeting was shocked when it _________________ that the office was going to close.

i. He's the most boring speaker I've ever heard. I wish he'd stop ________________ and get to the point.

j. She tried to think of something to say but eventually the conversation __________________ .

2. There is a problem with the phrasal verbs in the following sentences. Correct the mistakes.

a. She's read that book so many times she can reel off it in her sleep.

b. I caused a lot of trouble yesterday when I slipped out that Mary's decided to quit her job.

c. You should express your feelings more. Open it up and communicate when you have a problem.

d. He was an awful speaker. He droned on the presentation and everyone fell asleep.

e. When dried up the conversation they sat in silence looking out the window.

f. She tried to chat up him all night but he still went off with Sue.

g. The protesters were angry and shouted down him every time he tried to speak.

h. If you think you can talk to down me you're wrong. You'd better start showing me some respect.

i. I'm having a private chat with my friend. Would you please not butt in it and disturb us.

j. I was fine backstage but once I stood in front of all those people nerves got the better of me and I clammed it up.

3. Rewrite each of the following sentences using one of the phrasal verbs from part 1.

a. It's difficult to talk when Sue's about. She's always interrupting with her high opinions.

b. He was going on and on about the state of the economy and boring everyone to death.

c. Our conversation came to an end when we ran out of things to say.

d. The family was furious when it accidentally came out that they'd got married in secret.

e. If you want an extra day off and a pay rise you'll have to talk nicely to the boss.

f. She was so nervous she stopped speaking and sat there almost in tears.

g. We all listened nervously as the teacher trotted out the names of everyone who had passed.

h. I wish she'd confide in me and tell me what the problem is. She's obviously upset about something.

i. I don't know who he thinks he is, condescending to everyone.

j. The poor man was prevented from speaking by a small group of noisy troublemakers.



Part 3 - Speaking

Discuss your answers to the following questions with your partner.

- Who's the easiest person you know to talk to? Who's the most difficult?
- Who's the most talkative person you know? Who's the quietest person you know?
- Do your conversations ever dry up? How do you feel when this happens?
- Do you ever butt into other people's conversations? How do you feel when this happens to you?
- Have you ever let an important piece of information slip out?
- Have you ever had to listen to someone droning on? What were they talking about?
- Is there anyone in your life who talks down to you?
- When you have problems who do you go to for help and advice?
- Do you find it easy to open up about your feelings?
- Have you ever been chatted up? Have you ever chatted someone up?
- Do you have a good memory? Can you easily reel off facts and figures?
- Have you ever clammed up in an important situation or an interview?
- What do you usually talk about with your family? How about with your friends and colleagues?
- Do you prefer to talk about sport or politics?
- Do you find it easy to strike up a conversation with complete strangers?

Part 4 - Pelmanism

dry	up	butt	in
slip	out	drone	on
open	up	shout	down
reel	off	chat	up
clam	up	talk	down
to			

Unit 11 - Answers

Part 1, Exercise 1
1. shout down
2. dry up
3. butt in
4. slip out
5. clam up
6. drone on
7. talk down to
8. open up
9. chat up
10. reel off

Part 1, Definitions
a. butt in
b. talk down to
c. clam up
d. shout down
e. drone on
f. slip out
g. chat up
h. reel off
i. open up
j. dry up

Part 2, Exercise 1
a. clam up
b. open up
c. talk down to
d. chat up
e. shouted down
f. butted in
g. reel off
h. slipped out
i. droning on
j. dried up

Part 2, Exercise 2
a. She's read that book so many times she can reel it off in her sleep. *(transitive phrasal verb split with a pronoun object)*
b. I caused a lot of trouble yesterday when I let it slip out that Mary's decided to quit her job. *('slip out' is collocated with the verb 'to let'. The pronoun 'it' refers to details given after the phrasal verb - cataphoric reference)*
c. You should express your feelings more. Open up and communicate when you have a problem. *(intransitive phrasal verb has no direct object)*
d. He was an awful speaker. He droned on and everyone fell asleep. *(intransitive phrasal verb has no direct object)*
e. When the conversation dried up they sat in silence looking out the window. *(intransitive phrasal verb has no direct object)*
f. She tried to chat him up all night but he still went off with Sue. *(transitive phrasal verb split with a pronoun object)*
g. The protesters were angry and shouted him down every time he tried to speak. *(transitive phrasal verb split with a pronoun object)*
h. If you think you can talk down to me you're wrong. You'd better start showing me some respect. *(incorrect order of particles)*
i. I'm having a private chat with my friend. Would you please not butt in and disturb us. *(intransitive phrasal verb has no direct object)*
j. I was fine backstage but once I stood in front of all those people nerves got the better of me and I clammed up. *(intransitive phrasal verb has no direct object)*

Part 2, Exercise 3
a. It's difficult to talk when Sue's about. She's always **butting in** with her high opinions.
b. He was **droning on** and on about the state of the economy and boring everyone to death.
c. Our conversation **dried up** when we ran out of things to say.
d. The family was furious when it accidentally **slipped out** that they'd got married in secret.
e. If you want an extra day off and a pay rise you'll have to **chat up** the boss.
f. She was so nervous she **clammed up** and sat there almost in tears.
g. We all listened nervously as the teacher **reeled off** the names of everyone who had passed.
h. I wish she'd **open up** and tell me what the problem is. She's obviously upset about something.
i. I don't know who he thinks he is, **talking down to** everyone.
j. The poor man was **shouted down** by a small group of noisy troublemakers.

Unit 12 - Bats, Boots and Balls



Sport

Part 1 - Definitions

come back	knock out	take on	bring on	play on
psych out	cheer on	rain off	send off	warm up

1. Underline the phrasal verbs in sentences 1-10, then match them to the definitions below.

1. The player committed a foul but the referee told them to play on.
2. They had been losing but came back in the second half and won the game 6-2.
3. After the half-time break they brought on their best player.
4. The players warmed up on court for ten minutes before starting the match.
5. Their chances of winning disappeared when they were knocked out in the semi-finals.
6. It'll be a tough match next week when they take on the defending champions.
7. The boxers tried to psych each other out before the match.
8. He was sent off for hitting an opponent and his team had to continue with one less player.
9. The crowd cheered her on as she entered the final lap of the race.
10. The match was rained off due to bad weather and a new date was set.

Definitions	Phrasal Verbs
a. to recover and win a game or match when previously you were losing	________________
b. for fans and supporters to encourage a team or player	________________
c. to defeat an opponent so they no longer compete in a competition	________________
d. to tell a player to leave a game because they have broken the rules	________________
e. to mentally weaken an opponent	________________
f. to continue playing a game after an incident or accident	________________
g. for a game or match to be postponed because of rain	________________
h. to do stretches and exercise in preparation for playing a sport	________________
i. to fight or play an opponent	________________
j. to put a new player into a game after it has already begun	________________

Unit 12 - Bats, Boots and Balls



Sport

Part 2 - Practice

1. Complete the gaps in the sentences.

a. While we were playing tennis it started to rain but we decided to __________________ until we finished.

b. There was a huge crowd of supporters who ____________________ them __________________ enthusiastically.

c. He was shown a red card and ___________________ for fouling another player.

d. Next week's match promises to be exciting. We ________________ the current champions.

e. The game was scheduled to start at 2 p.m. but the weather turned bad and it was ___________________.

f. The wrestler _________________ his opponent ___________________ with a mean stare.

g. The competition was tougher than he expected and he was __________________ in the first round.

h. The striker was ___________________ in the last five minutes and scored the winning goal.

i. She dropped to the back of the pack only to ___________________ and win the race.

j. Both players _________________ with some practice shots before the game began.

2. Circle the correct choice in each sentence.

a. They spent a long time trying to psych each other out / psych out before the match.

b. We lost to York City in the final last year. This year we're hoping to take them on / take on them and win.

c. The player disputed the line judge's decision but the umpire told him to play it on / play on.

d. He was losing the match by two sets but came back / came it back to win and take the tournament.

e. Everyone cheered on / cheered up the marathon runners as they entered the stadium.

f. The last day of the tournament was rained on / rained off and a new date was fixed for the following Saturday.

g. He was knocked off / knocked out in the last qualifying round and never made the final.

h. He was sent off / taken off for kicking another player and swearing at the referee.

i. The crowd cheered and applauded when the star player was brought on / came on.

j. They warmed up / warmed it up before the game with some stretches and light exercise.

3. Rewrite each of the following sentences using one of the phrasal verbs from part 1.

a. We tried to destroy their confidence before the game by acting tough, but it didn't work.

b. The coach took off the injured player and sent on the best striker in the team.

c. The player was told to leave the pitch for the injury he had caused.

d. She played her brother at tennis and beat him for the first time ever.

e. The fans supported and encouraged their team with great enthusiasm.

f. He staged a brilliant recovery in the final set and won the match.

g. They were defeated in the quarter-finals and had to quit the competition.

h. The match was cancelled when the weather turned bad.

i. The referee told them to continue playing despite the terrible rain.

j. The runners limbered up by the side of the track.



Part 3 - Speaking

Discuss your answers to the following questions with your partner.

- What's your favourite sport to watch? Which sport do you like least?
- Which sports do you do? What sports did you used to do when you were younger?
- What physical exercise do you do to keep fit and healthy?
- Have you ever taken part in a sports tournament or competition? Did you win?
- What's your favourite Olympic sports event? What's you favourite winter sport?
- Do you think sport divides people or brings them together?
- Do you like water sports? Have you ever tried scuba diving or surfing?
- Should top professional sportsmen receive the huge salaries they are given?
- Do you think sport is becoming too commercialised?
- What do you think of the problem of drug taking in international competitive sport?
- Have you ever watched a sumo match? What do you think of sumo?
- How do you feel about sports that use physical violence or are cruel to animals?
- What's the national sport of your country? What other sports are popular?
- Do you think your country provides enough support and financial help to young athletes?
- Should synchronized swimming be an Olympic sport?

Part 4 - Pelmanism

come	back	knock	out
warm	up	take	on
bring	on	play	on
psych	out	cheer	on
send	off	rain	off

Unit 12 - Answers

Part 1, Exercise 1
1. play on
2. come back
3. bring on
4. warm up
5. knock out
6. take on
7. psych out
8. send off
9. cheer on
10. rain off

Part 1, Definitions
a. come back
b. cheer on
c. knock out
d. send off
e. psych out
f. play on
g. rain off
h. warm up
i. take on
j. bring on

Part 2, Exercise 1
a. play on
b. cheered on
c. sent off
d. take on
e. rained off
f. psyched out
g. knocked out
h. brought on
i. come back
j. warmed up

Part 2, Exercise 2
a. psych each other out
b. take them on
c. play on
d. came back
e. cheered on
f. rained off
g. knocked out
h. sent off
i. brought on
j. warmed up

Part 2, Exercise 3
a. We tried to destroy their confidence before the game by **psyching them out**, but it didn't work.
b. The coach took off the injured player and **brought on** the best striker in the team.
c. The player was **sent off** for the injury he had caused.
d. She **took on** her brother at tennis and beat him for the first time ever.
e. The fans **cheered on** their team with great enthusiasm.
f. He **came back** in the final set and won the match.
g. They were **knocked out** in the quarter-finals and had to quit the competition.
h. The match was **rained off** when the weather turned bad.
i. The referee told them to **play on** despite the terrible rain.
j. The runners **warmed up** by the side of the track.

Unit 13 - Hanging on the Line



Telephones

Part 1 - Definitions

cut off	**put through**	**phone back**	**ring off**	**pick up**
hang up	**get through**	**ring round**	**phone in**	**put on**

1. Underline the phrasal verbs in sentences 1-10, then match them to the definitions below.

1. Can you put me through to the manager, please?
2. I can't get through to Andy, the line must be busy. I'll try again later.
3. I don't believe it! I was just talking to Charlie and the line's gone dead. We've been cut off.
4. I know you've got to go but before you hang up just let me tell you this…
5. Sorry Sue someone's just knocked the door. I'd better answer it. Can I phone you back later?
6. If you're ill and can't come to work you need to phone in before 9 a.m.
7. "Who was that on the phone?"   "I don't know. It rang off before I could answer it."
8. The trip to London next week has been cancelled. I have to ring round and let everyone know.
9. She picked up the phone receiver and dialed the number.
10. It's been great to speak to you my darling. Now I'll put dad on the telephone so he can have a chat.

Definitions	Phrasal Verbs
a. to lose the connection during a telephone call	______________________
b. to connect someone by telephone	______________________
c. to telephone a number of people to organize something or get information	______________________
d. to finish a telephone call and put down the receiver	______________________
e. to telephone your place of work or a radio station	______________________
f. to make contact with someone by telephone	______________________
g. to hold and lift the telephone receiver	______________________
h. to call someone again later	______________________
i. to pass the telephone to another person so they can continue the conversation	______________________
j. for the telephone to stop ringing before you can answer it	______________________

Unit 13 - Hanging on the Line



Telephones

Part 2 - Practice

1. Complete the gaps in the sentences.

a. I think a holiday next week is a great idea. I'll __________________ a few travel agents and get some prices.

b. I'm absolutely furious. I phoned the manager to complain and he __________________ on me mid-conversation.

c. I've been trying to contact Phil all day but I just can't ________________. I wonder what the problem is.

d. I asked the receptionist to __________________ me ____________ to the manager but instead I got room service.

e. Thanks for calling but I'm just in the middle of dinner. Can I __________________ you ________________ later?

f. I answered the phone but when I ________________ it _________________ there was no-one there.

g. I rushed to answer the phone but it __________________ before I could get to it. I wonder who it was.

h. The local radio station was having an on-air discussion so I __________________ and gave my opinion.

i. That's the third time I've been ___________________ . There must be a problem with our line.

j. It's been nice talking to you. Now, would you _______________ Jo _____________. I'd like to have a word with her.

2. Complete the sentences with an appropriate ending using the phrasal verbs from part 1.

a. If you need to connect someone on the phone ____

b. If you hand the phone to someone else to talk you ____

c. If the line goes dead you've been ____

d. If the phone stops ringing before you answer it it's ____

e. If the phone's ringing then ____

f. If you need to inform everyone you should ____

g. If you need to call again later ____

h. When the conversation's finished ____

i. If the number you're dialing is always engaged then you can't _______________________________________

j. If you want to participate in a radio chat show ____

3. Rewrite each of the following sentences using one of the phrasal verbs from part 1.

a. If you don't stop shouting down the phone I'm going to put down the receiver.

b. This line's gone dead. We must have been disconnected. Did you pay the bill?

c. I rushed to answer the phone but it stopped ringing before I could get to it.

d. It's such a beautiful day today I'd love to go to the beach. Do you think I could ring in sick?

e. Thanks for the chat mum. Now, can you pass the phone to dad? I need to ask for some money.

f. The match has been cancelled because of the rain. I have to phone everyone in the team to let them know.

g. Hi, Sue. Could you patch me through to Jo in the accounts department? Thanks.

h. When you answer this new phone you don't need to lift the receiver. Just press this button and start talking.

i. Sorry Tom, I have to go. Can I call you back in an hour?

j. I've been phoning this number all day but still I can't make a connection.



Part 3 - Speaking

Discuss your answers to the following questions with your partner.

- What was the last telephone call you had? Who was it with?
- Do you prefer talking on the telephone or face-to-face?
- Have you ever phoned into a radio or TV chat show?
- When was the last time you phoned in sick to work? Were you really sick?
- Do you have a mobile phone? How often do you use it?
- How many text messages do you send on your mobile phone every day?
- Do you ever make arrangements or appointments on the telephone?
- Do you ever have to take messages for other people on the telephone?
- How many telephones do you have in your house? Where are they?
- Do you have to answer the telephone at work? What kinds of calls do you have to deal with?
- Do you have an answering machine? Do you like leaving messages on answering machines?
- Who do you have the longest telephone calls with? What do you talk about?
- If the phone rings late at night do you answer it or just let it ring off?
- What do you think is the future of telecommunication?
- At what age should children be allowed to have a mobile phone?

Part 4 - Pelmanism

put	through	cut	off
phone	back	ring	off
pick	up	get	through
hang	up	ring	round
phone	in	put	on

Unit 13 - Answers

Part 1, Exercise 1
1. put through
2. get through
3. cut off
4. hang up
5. phone back
6. phone in
7. ring off
8. ring round
9. pick up
10. put on

Definitions
a. cut off
b. put through
c. ring round
d. hang up
e. phone in
f. get through
g. pick up
h. phone back
i. put on
j. ring off

Part 2, Exercise 1
a. ring round
b. hung up
c. get through
d. put through
e. phone back
f. picked up
g. rang off
h. phoned in
i. cut off
j. put on

Part 2, Exercise 2
a. put them through
b. put them on
c. cut off
d. rung off
e. pick it up
f. ring round
g. phone back
h. hang up
i. get through
j. phone in

Part 2, Exercise 3
a. If you don't stop shouting down the phone I'm going to **hang up**.
b. This line's gone dead. We must have been **cut off**. Did you pay the bill?
c. I rushed to answer the phone but it **rang off** before I could get to it.
d. It's such a beautiful day today I'd love to go to the beach. Do you think I could **phone in** sick?
e. Thanks for the chat mum. Now, can you **put dad on** the phone? I need to ask for some money.
f. The match has been cancelled because of the rain. I have to **ring round** everyone in the team to let them know.
g. Hi, Sue. Could you **put me through** to Jo in the accounts department? Thanks.
h. When you answer this new phone you don't need to **pick up** the receiver. Just press this button and start talking.
i. Sorry Tom, I have to go. Can I **phone you back** in an hour?
j. I've been phoning this number all day but still I can't **get through**.

Unit 14 - Thunder and Lightning



Weather

Part 1 - Definitions

cloud over	warm up	ease off	set in	clear up
pour down	hold off	blow over	ice up	rain off

1. Underline the phrasal verbs in sentences 1-10, then match them to the definitions below.

1. When the storm finally blew over we went outside to check the damage it had caused.
2. The weather's really warming up. I think I'll take this jacket off.
3. The storm suddenly broke and we had to shelter in a doorway until the rain eased off a bit.
4. They've decided to cancel the game. It looks like this rain's set in for the rest of the afternoon.
5. It rained all morning but cleared up in the afternoon and we could go outside.
6. Our camping holiday was ruined by the wet weather. It poured down all week and we were nearly flooded.
7. I hope the rain holds off until we get back. I haven't brought an umbrella.
8. The day started sunny and bright but the sky clouded over at lunch time and it rained all afternoon.
9. The temperature suddenly dropped and everything iced up.
10. The wet weather ruined everything and the concert was rained off for a second year running.

Definitions	Phrasal Verbs
a. for the temperature to increase	______________________
b. for a type of weather to become established for a long period of time	______________________
c. to rain heavily	______________________
d. for a storm to move away, becoming weaker and finally stopping	______________________
e. to become cloudy	______________________
f. for rain to become lighter	______________________
g. to become covered with ice	______________________
h. for the weather to improve and stop raining	______________________
i. for an outdoor event to be cancelled due to wet weather	______________________
j. for rain and bad weather not to start	______________________

Unit 14 - Thunder and Lightning



Part 2 - Practice

1. Complete the gaps in the sentences.

a. We were lucky. The rain _______________ long enough for us to get home, then it really tipped down.

b. It was a cold morning but by midday it had ____________________ enough to feel comfortable.

c. It rained heavily all morning but _________________ to a light drizzle around lunch time.

d. They had no choice but to wait for the storm to ________________ before continuing up the mountain.

e. The rain ________________ for three straight days leaving many areas flooded out.

f. During the rainy season it pours down all day and _________________ in the late afternoon.

g. The temperature fell dramatically in the night and by morning the roads had ________________ .

h. The weather let everyone down again and the open-air performance was __________________ .

i. A band of high pressure over the Atlantic means this weather's __________________ for the week.

j. It had been a lovely sunny day but suddenly the sky ________________ and it began to rain.

2. Complete the sentences with an appropriate ending using the phrasal verbs from part 1.

a. It's not as cold as it was, it has ____

b. The match has been cancelled due to bad weather, it has been _________________________________

c. This bad weather is here to stay for a while, it has ____

d. The sky's become grey and overcast, it has ____

e. The rain has stopped and the weather's getting better, it is ____________________________________

f. It's not raining as heavily as it was, it has ____

g. It's going to rain but it hasn't started yet, it is ____

h. The storm has moved on, it has ____

i. The roads are covered with snow and ice, they have ____

j. It's raining really heavily, it is ____

3. Rewrite each of the following sentences using one of the phrasal verbs from part 1.

a. The sky became covered with big black clouds.

b. The game was cancelled due to bad weather.

c. It looks like this bad weather's here to stay for a while.

d. Every winter the harbour freezes and no boats can come in or out.

e. Big black clouds threatened to ruin everything but luckily it didn't start raining until we'd finished the picnic.

f. We had planned to have a barbeque but the rain teemed down all afternoon so we stayed indoors.

g. The storm passed by without causing too much damage.

h. The rain poured down all morning but got lighter in the afternoon.

i. The morning started cold but it got warmer as the day went on.

j. It rained all week and didn't get better until the last day.



Part 3 - Speaking

Discuss your answers to the following questions with your partner.

- Do you prefer hot or cold weather?
- Have you ever been to an event which was rained off? What was it?
- How do people in your country usually spend their summers?
- What's the hottest, driest place you've ever been to?
- Do you like snow? How do people in your country usually spend winter?
- What's the coldest place you've ever been to?
- Which is your favourite season? Which is your least favourite season?
- What is the typical weather of the place you come from?
- Would you prefer to live in the tropics or the Arctic?
- Are there any special events or festivals to celebrate the different seasons in your country?
- How important is the weather in your life? Does it affect your job?
- How do you like to spend hot, sunny days? How do you like to spend cold, rainy days?
- Do you think the climate is changing due to global warming? What should be done about this?
- Do you like thunder storms? Have you ever experienced a typhoon or hurricane?

Part 4 - Pelmanism

warm	up	ease	off
set	in	clear	up
pour	down	hold	off
cloud	over	blow	over
ice	up	rain	off

Unit 14 - Answers

Part 1, Exercise 1
1. blow over
2. warm up
3. ease off
4. set in
5. clear up
6. pour down
7. hold off
8. cloud over
9. ice up
10. rain off

Part 1, Definitions
a. warm up
b. set in
c. pour down
d. blow over
e. cloud over
f. ease off
g. ice up
h. clear up
i. rain off
j. hold off

Part 2, Exercise 1
a. held off
b. warmed up
c. eased off
d. blow over
e. poured down
f. clears up
g. iced up
h. rained off
i. set in
j. clouded over

Part 2, Exercise 2
a. warmed up
b. rained off
c. set in
d. clouded over
e. clearing up
f. eased off
g. holding off
h. blown over
i. iced up
j. pouring down

Part 2, Exercise 3
a. The sky **clouded over**.
b. The game was **rained off**.
c. It looks like this bad weather's **set in** for a while.
d. Every winter the harbour **ices up** and no boats can come in or out.
e. Big black clouds threatened to ruin everything but luckily it **held off** until we'd finished the concert.
f. We had planned to have a barbeque but the rain **poured down** all afternoon so we stayed indoors.
g. The storm **blew over** without causing too much damage.
h. The rain poured down all morning but **eased off** in the afternoon.
i. The morning started cold but it **warmed up** as the day went on.
j. It rained all week and didn't **clear up** until the last day.

Unit 15 - The Nine to Five   Work



Part 1 - Definitions

slacken off	pass over	pack up	put in for	take on
plough through	turn down	fill in	walk out	burn out

1. Underline the phrasal verbs in sentences 1-10, then match them to the definitions below.

1. Everything slackens off towards the end of the week and nothing at all gets done on Friday afternoon.
2. I usually work in accounts but I'm filling in for Martin this week while he's away on holiday.
3. It's five thirty already. We should pack up and go home. See you tomorrow.
4. Have you heard old Philips has retired? Are you going to put in for his job?
5. The company expanded quicker than expected and had to take on twelve new members of staff.
6. They gave me the job but I turned it down when I got a better offer.
7. I hate Monday mornings. It takes me hours to plough through all the letters and messages from the weekend.
8. I've worked here for twenty years and been passed over for promotion every time.
9. I'd had enough of their nasty attitude so I walked out on them. I couldn't take it anymore.
10. You'd better be careful. You'll quickly burn out if you keep working 20 hours a day.

Definitions	Phrasal Verbs
a. to do another persons job temporarily while they are away	____________________
b. to not consider someone for a promotion	____________________
c. to finish working for the day	____________________
d. to apply for a job with the company you are already working for	____________________
e. to employ a new worker / to agree to new responsibilities at work	____________________
f. to reject a job offer	____________________
g. to quit a job suddenly because you don't like it	____________________
h. to work steadily and complete difficult or boring work	____________________
i. for work to become less busy	____________________
j. to over work and have a break down	____________________



Part 2 - Practice

1. Complete the sentences with an appropriate ending using the phrasal verbs from part 1.

a. If you're offered a job but you don't want it ______________________________

b. If you work too much without looking after yourself you'll ______________________

c. When there's a quiet period at work with less to do, work ______________________

d. If someone gets the promotion you feel you should have got, you've been ____________

e. If you've got loads of boring work to do you'd better ________________________

f. When you do someone else's job while they are away you are ____________________

g. If you see a job vacancy within your company and you'd like to apply ______________

h. If you hate your job and everyone you work with you should ____________________

i. If your company is understaffed they should ______________________________

j. When 5 o'clock comes around ___________________________________

2. Complete the gaps in the sentences.

a. It takes the workmen a long time to _______________ at the end of the day.

b. He _______________ of his job without giving any notice at all.

c. In the weeks leading up to Christmas work really _______________ and no-one does a thing.

d. I have to _______________ mountains of boring paperwork every day at work. I hate it.

e. I've _______________ a transfer to our New York branch. It would be great if I got it.

f. After the downsizing I had to _______________ a lot more work and responsibility.

g. Who's _______________ for Mary while she's in Hong Kong for the conference.

h. I was really disappointed when they _______________ me _______________ for the promotion.

i. She completely _______________ under the crippling schedule and workload.

j. They offered me the job but at a much lower salary than I wanted so I _______________ it _______________ .

3. There is a problem with the phrasal verbs in the following sentences. Correct the mistakes.

a. The company decided to take on him for a six week trial period.

b. I'm exhausted and it's already gone seven o'clock. Come on let's pack up it and call it a day.

c. Are you going to put for in that new position in accounts? I think you should, you'd definitely get it.

d. She felt betrayed and bewildered that the company had passed over her for the manager's job.

e. I'll be filling it in for James for the next two weeks while he's away on holiday.

f. Just look at all these forms. I'll be here 'til midnight ploughing them through all.

g. He was offered a job in Sydney but he turned down it and moved to London instead.

h. When the boss is out everything slackens off work and everyone has a good laugh.

i. You can't just walk out your boss and colleagues, it's unfair on them. You should let them know you're leaving.

j. You'll burn it out if you keep on working at this rate. You need a rest and a long, relaxing holiday.

Unit 15 - The Nine to Five



Work

Part 3 - Speaking

Discuss your answers to the following questions with your partner.

- What time do you usually pack up work every day? Do you pack up work early on Fridays?
- What advice would you give a friend who was burned out from working too hard?
- What are your duties at work? Have you taken on any new responsibilities recently?
- Have you ever put in for a promotion at work? Have you ever put in for a transfer?
- What do the members of your family do? Who has the most exciting job?
- Who fills in for you while you are away from work? Do you ever have to fill in for anyone else?
- Have you ever been tempted to walk out on a job? Did you do it?
- Have you ever been passed over for a promotion at work?
- Do you ever have to plough through lots of paperwork in your job?
- What did you want to do when you were younger? What did your parents want you to do?
- Have you ever turned down a job offer?
- What are the best and worst things about your job?
- Does your job have a particularly quiet period during the year?
- Does work slacken off towards the end of the week?
- Do you need any special skills to do your job? Were you given any special training?

Part 4 - Pelmanism

slacken	off	pass	over
burn	out	take	on
plough	through	pack	up
turn	down	fill	in
walk	out	put	in
for			

Unit 15 - Answers

Part 1, Exercise 1
1. slacken off
2. fill in
3. pack up
4. put in for
5. take on
6. turn down
7. plough through
8. pass over
9. walk out
10. burn out

Part 1, Definitions
a. fill in
b. pass over
c. pack up
d. put in for
e. take on
f. turn down
g. walk out
h. plough through
i. slacken off
j. burn out

Part 2, Exercise 1
a. turn it down
b. burn out
c. slackens off
d. passed over
e. plough through it
f. filling in for them
g. put in for it
h. walk out
i. take on more people
j. pack up and go home

Part 2, Exercise 2
a. pack up
b. walked out
c. slackens off
d. plough through
e. put in for
f. take on
g. filling in
h. passed over
i. burned out
j. turned down

Part 2, Exercise 3
a. The company decided to <u>take him on</u> for a six week trial period. *(transitive phrasal verb split with a pronoun object)*
b. I'm exhausted and it's already gone seven o'clock. Come on let's <u>pack up</u> and call it a day. *(intransitive phrasal verb has no direct object)*
c. Are you going to <u>put in for</u> that new position in accounts? I think you should, you'd definitely get it. *(incorrect order of particles)*
d. She felt betrayed and bewildered that the company had <u>passed her over</u> for the manager's job. *(transitive phrasal verb split with a pronoun object)*
e. I'll be <u>filling in</u> for James for the next two weeks while he's away on holiday. *(intransitive phrasal verb has no direct object)*
f. Just look at all these forms. I'll be here 'til midnight <u>ploughing through</u> them all. *(prepositional verb, not split with a pronoun object, pronoun comes after the particle)*
g. He was offered a job in Sydney but he <u>turned it down</u> and moved to London instead. *(transitive phrasal verb split with a pronoun object)*
h. When the boss is out everything <u>slackens off</u> and everyone has a good laugh. *(intransitive phrasal verb has no direct object)*
i. You can't just <u>walk out on</u> your boss and colleagues, it's unfair on everyone. You should let them know you're leaving. *(missing dependent preposition – 'on'. To 'walk out on' people or responsibilities)*
j. You'll <u>burn out</u> if you keep on working at this rate. You need a rest and a long, relaxing holiday. *(intransitive phrasal verb has no direct object)*

Word List

The numbers beside each word refer to the unit in which they appear.